THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 139. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

BY THE GULF CABLE.

Later Advices from the West Indies and Mexico.

One Hundred Earthquake Shocks in a Week.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HAYTI.

The Rebels Preparing to Invade Haytien Soil—Salnave Determined on Resistance.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—A brother of General Leon Montes, who is kept in jail at Cape Haytien, is reported to have gone back to St. Domingo from Jamaica, and to be heading eight thousand Haytian rebel troops on the frontier. Should an invasion of Hayti take place, it was expected that a very sanguinary conflict would ensue, Salnave asserted his determination to blow up his capital and powder magazines sooner than cede to the wishes of the opposition.

Popular Clamor in Favor of Geffrard and Other Exiles.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—We have the report from Hayu that the people there demanded of the Government the suspension of the decree that keeps Geffrard and others in exile. Geffrard had again become popular, but the Legislative Chambers seemed undecided in the matter.

PORTO RICO.

One Hundred and Fourteen Shocks of Earthquake in a Week.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The steamers Barcelona and Cacique arrived yesterday at Santiago de Cuba from St. Johns, P. R. The earthquakes continued on that island, and one hundred and fourteen shocks had been felt during the course of eight days. Some buildings are reported as having been thrown down by the violence of the shocks.

VENEZUELA.

Reports of an Earthquake at Caraccas.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—By the way of Porto Rico we have the announcement that an earthquake took place at Caraccas, Venezuela, at daybreak November 14, and likewise a contradictory report as to the same.

MEXICO.

Stormy Weather at Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The steamer Georgia has arrived here from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 4th inst. The weather at that port was very stormy when the Georgia left, and, as the post office was closed, no papers were received. The steamer Fahkee, however, is daily expected here from Vera Cruz.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the State Convention—The Steamship Hatteras Missing—The New Masonic Temple—Important Law Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following standing committees were ordered to-day by the Virginia State Convention:—On the preamble, bill of rights and division of powers of government; on the legislative department; on the elective franchise and the qualifications for office; on the basis of representation and apportionment; on the executive department of the government; on the judiciary, excepting county and corporation courts and county officers; on education and the funds relating thereto; on taxation and finance; on county and corporation courts and county organization; on limitation and guarantees; on currency, banking, and insurance companies; on public institutions; on prisons and the prevention and punishment of crime; on military affairs; on the pardoning power; on agricultural and industrial interests and immigration; on internal improvement; on revision and adjustment; on future revision and amendment of the Constitution; on schedule. These committees will be appointed to-morrow, and the work of framing a constitution will then commence.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Second Auditor of the State to prepare for the use of the Convention a tabular statement, showing—First, the total costs to the State of its interest in each canal and railroad up to the 1st day of December, 1867, including legal interest; second, the total amount of income, if any, arising from such interest in each canal and each railroad, and received by the State up to the 1st day of December, 1867; third, the total amount of the debt of the State, including the accrued interest, up to the 1st day of December, 1867, specifying how much of said debt was incurred for each canal and each railroad, including the accrued interests as aforesaid, the time or times it was incurred, and the date of the maturity thereof.

The following preamble and resolution on the subject of the oath to be required of members were laid on the table:—

Whereas, In view of the fact that before the canvass commenced of delegates for seats in this Convention, it was clearly and distinctly understood that the test oath, known as the "iron-clad," would not be enforced or required; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention will not and ought not to require the aforesaid oath to be taken as a qualification of its members to seats on this floor.

The following resolution was referred:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Limitation and Guarantees be instructed to report upon the expediency of incorporating in the constitution to be framed by this Convention a provision securing the rights of property and enlarging the civil capacities of married women.

Information from Richmond to-night states that the volunteer officers in the Freedmen's Bureau, in Virginia, who are ordered to be mustered out of service on the 1st of January, will, it is understood from District headquarters, be retained as civilians in the service of the Government in that Bureau until that institution is dispensed with.

The steamer Hatteras, of the Richmond and New York steamship line, which was due here yesterday, has not arrived, and was not been heard from since she left New York. Serious fears are entertained for her safety.

A large number of delegates to the Conservative Convention to morrow have arrived. The Convention will be a very large one.

The corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple in Richmond was laid to-day by the Grand Master of the State, with imposing ceremonies. A large crowd of persons were present. The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burrows.

In the case of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore against the Valley Bank of Virginia, now on trial in Richmond, Judge Underwood decided in favor of the plaintiffs on the two points raised by counsel, and ordered an injunction to be issued restricting Mr. Brent, trustee, from interfering with the assets of the bank. A. Vance Brown, President of the Exchange Bank of Richmond, is appointed receiver. This case involves many intricate points of law, and nearly a million of dollars.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Danish press is highly satisfied with the sale of the West Indian Islands to America. All parties agree in wishing that the $10,000,000 when received may be put by against the next war with Prussia. This one idea predominates at Copenhagen.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

BISMARK ON FREE SPEECH.

Interesting Debate in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

In the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 29th ult., the motion of Herr Lasken, proposing to quash the trial of Herr Twesten by a special law, and to modify article 84 of the Prussian Constitution, so as to make it consistent with the Constitution of the North German Confederation, came on for discussion. Herr von Hoverbeck proposed that the House should proceed to the order of the day. Herr von Bennigsen supported the motion of Herr Lasken.

Count von Leppe, the Minister of Finance, stated that the members should await the decision of the Superior Court, when it would be possible to determine what measures were fitting to be adopted on the occasion.

Count Bismark said that he expressed his own personal conviction, and not that of the Government, in spying that he attached no practical importance to the question. The conflict between the Chamber and the Government had arisen from a misuse of the freedom of speech. He considered the question of right in the present case was doubtful.

The question now was how to prevent the renewal of the misunderstanding between the Government and the Chamber; he proposed to consider whether it was not possible to distinguish between two conditions of liberty of speech, view the right of free speech in the Chamber, and the right of the newspapers to publish the speech. He was desirous of freeing the constitutional life of the kingdom from all causes of disagreement, and would support any means of maintaining a good understanding.

The motions of Herr von Hoverbeck and Guerard were rejected. Those of Herr Lasken were adopted by 181 to 160 votes. Baron von Der Heydt, the Minister of Finance, brought in a bill relative to the assumption of the Elbe Duchies portion of the Danish debt, amounting to £21,700,000, by Prussia.

THE POPE.

Interview with Pius the Ninth at the Vatican.

Rome Correspondence Irish Times.

Those who have seen the Sovereign Pontiff deliver his benediction to Rome and to the world at Easter from the Loggia, officiate at the *grande messe* at the high altar in St. Peter's, or assist at any other public ceremony or festival—such lucky ones will doubtless forever preserve a lively recollection of the grandeur and religious solemnity of the occasion. But to see Pius the Ninth aright, to understand his true character, and appreciate it, you must strip him of his vestments of purple and gold, and imagine him simply clad in a long habit of creamy white, seated in a cosy arm-chair at a table covered with papers and documents, in a room in the Vatican, small and plainly furnished. Into such an apartment I was introduced, and it was here I spent the delightful half hour which I shall always remember with the deepest sense of pleasure and gratification. It was late when I entered—past 4 o'clock—and the lamp in the centre of the table gave a dull light to the room, though quite sufficient to enable me to observe every feature and every little movement of my august host. All the world has seen the Pope's photograph; but though his photograph resembles him in a certain degree, yet there are few sun-pictures which ever do justice—though they are sometimes too impartial—and in the present case you lose the whole benevolent expression of the eyes which ever light up the dignified countenance. To describe his Holiness as I saw him:—He looks about seventy years old—his age is seventy-five—middle-sized, and though rather inclining to corpulency, yet of a frame still retaining all its muscular power. Little tiny dumpling hands, white as snow, and little tiny feet, of which any lady would be proud. A face one cannot look upon without loving—so mild is it and benevolent; the large dark Italian eye being softened by the constant affectionate smile playing about the mouth—a smile not assumed and put aside at will, but one of real Christian hope and resignation, ever suggestive of the true character of the man. When one thinks of the trials and sufferings, political and corporal, endured with manly fortitude by his Holiness for the last twenty years, one cannot help admiring the spirit which has sustained him and followed him all through his career. It also makes us contemplate what would have been the present state of the Roman Catholic Church had a man of less courage and determination, or of a spirit less mild and conciliating, been at the head of her Government during these critical years.

THE MANCHESTER EXECUTIONS.

Last Letter Written by Allen.

MANCHESTER, Monday Evening.—The following letter was written by Allen on the night previous to his execution:—

SALFORD NEW BAILEY PRISON, Nov. 23, 1867.—To you my loving and sincere Dear Uncle and Aunt Hogan:—I suppose this is my last letter to you at this side of the grave. Oh, dear uncle and aunt, if you reflect on it, it is nothing. I am dying a horrible death—I am dying for Ireland—dying for the land that gave me birth—dying for the Island of Saints—and dying for liberty.

Every generation of our country has suffered; where is the Irish heart could stand by unmoved? I should like to know what trouble, what passion, what mischief could separate the true Irish heart from its own native isle? Dear uncle and aunt, it is sad to be parting from you all at my early age, but we all die some day or another—a few hours more and I will breathe my last, and on English soil! Oh! that I could be buried in Ireland! What a happiness it would be to all my friends, and to myself, where my countrymen could kneel on my grave! I cannot express what joy it afforded me when I found, Aunt Sarah, that you were admitted.

Dear uncle, I am sure it was not a very pleasant place that I had to receive you and my aunt; but we must put up with all trials until we depart this life! I am sure it will grieve you very much to leave me in such a place on the evidence of such characters as the witnesses were that swore my life away; but I forgive them, and may God forgive them. I am dying, thank God, an Irishman and a Christian. Give my love to all friends, same from your ever affectionate nephew, W. P. ALLEN.

Pray for us. Good-bye, and remember me; good bye, and may Heaven protect ye, is the last wish of your dying nephew.

W. P. ALLEN.

OBITUARY.

Herr von Dreyse, Inventor of the Needle Gun.

The Cable this morning, in a brief paragraph, announces the death of the inventor of the famous needle gun. Herr von Dreyse—of whom very little is known beyond the fact that he gave to Europe one of the most effective of modern weapons of warfare, and one which has played a conspicuous part in the recent political changes on the continent—was born in Sommerda, a small town near Erfurt in Saxony.

He was a journeyman blacksmith, and according to his own statement, first conceived the idea of perfecting a weapon of the kind which has since made him famous, in travelling over the battlefield of Jena in 1806 and observing the heaps of dead and wounded torn and mangled by the artillery and missiles then in use. He subsequently worked for a man by the name of Paull, in Paris, who was employed by the military authorities in the improvement of the flint musket. It was during that time that he revolved in his mind and conceived the idea of the needle gun which was eventually perfected.

He died at the age of seventy-nine, and was, a few months ago, represented to be vigorous in mind and body. He was the inventor of an improved hand grenade and several other destructive implements, none of which, however, have seemed to merit the popularity that has attended the needle-gun, full descriptions of which have already appeared.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His Second Reading in New York.

Another crowd greeted Mr. Dickens with affectionate welcome last night, at Steinway Hall. The reading that was given comprised six chapters selected from "David Copperfield," and one from "Pickwick." In the former were included the episode of David and Dora and Steerforth and Emily, together with the description of a dinner with Wilkins Micawber. The latter was descriptive of Mr. Bob Sawyer's party in the lodging-house of Mrs. Raddle. The shadows of pathos and the lights of humor are deftly blended in these selections, and they were faithfully and delightfully reproduced in the reader's interpretation. Simplicity, delicacy, reality—these are the chief elements of Mr. Dickens' method as a reader and as an actor. That they are the elements of his method at a writer was long ago known to every student of his literary art. The works that he has created could only have been created in one way; by minute, diligent, and long-continued observation of external life, faithful retrospection, and conscientious labor—directed and governed by the instinct of taste. It was the opinion of Voltaire that the man of taste is more rare even than the thinker. Mr. Dickens is both in one. He has been and is a great observer. He has "looked quite through the deeds of men." The object or the mood that he wishes to describe is definitely fixed in his own mind, and is then as definitely painted in words. No vagueness mars either the conception or the painting. His characters are real to him, and he makes them real to his readers;—and therein consists the spell that he wields, no less as an actor than as a writer. In reflecting upon the readings that he has given, the conviction of his absolute truthfulness comes home to the mind with new and irresistible force. He has worn no mask. He has been an honest artist, from the first; and what he is doing now is only the natural outgrowth of what he has been doing all the days of his life. To have heard these readings is to have witnessed the spontaneous expression of a great nature in the maturity of its greatness. There is something fine and touching in the spectacle of a life so earnest and a career so symmetrical. Writers and actors may well take to their hearts the meaning of the success of Charles Dickens. To learn the lesson of his fidelity to the simple mechanical requisites of art would be an invaluable gain to many persons of both those classes. His reading, last night, was full of this excellence. As on the first occasion he perfectly personated Bob Cratchit, the Little Judge, Winkle, Weller, and old Scrooge—in the latter case even to so slight a detail as the habit of putting the hand to the mouth when speaking—so, on the second occasion, he omitted no characteristic of the unctuous humor and stately bombast of the heroic Micawber, nor Mrs. Micawber's sweetly insinuating gabble, nor a particle of Mrs. Crupp's garrulity, nor the doleful drawl of "lorn" Mrs. Gummidge, nor the shrill, vixenish spitefulness of Mrs. Raddle, nor the bland benevolence and childlike simplicity of Mr. Pickwick. Hard work was evident at every point; but it was work that had been done, and that now told only in its perfect results. In this reading, as before, Mr. Dickens was happiest in his humorous embodiments. The moment he enters the realm of humor he is a monarch, and a merry one. His clear eyes twinkle, his face is expressive of bubbling mirth that is almost forcibly restrained, his voice grows richer with jollity, his whole being seems aroused. His great comic hits last night were Mrs. Gummidge, Mrs. Raddles, and the story of the necklace. There was true humor, also, in his personation of Bob Sawyer's servant, and in the delicious episode of poor little Dora. If he is somewhat less effective in outbursts of passionate emotion, it is from lack of strength of voice, and not from lack of sympathy. Such bursts, howbeit, seldom occur in his readings—and, for the rest, his interpretation of simple pathos is altogether perfect and admirable. Who can forget Bob Cratchit, holding Tiny Tim's hand, then throwing him a kiss, and brushing a tear from his eyes, as he prepares to propose the health of Scrooge? It was a little action, but it meant so much! Those only who have children and fear to lose them, or loving them *have* lost, can know how much it meant. There were kindred touches in Mr. Dickens' interpretation of Pegotty. As the poor old man told, in such a sad, straightforward, simple way, the story of his wanderings in search of Little Em'ly, there could not have been a dry eye in the audience. The noble, affectionate, almost Christ-like hero stood very visibly before us. "There was a fine, massive grandeur in his face," says the story; and that same exaltation shone in the face of Charles Dickens, as he spoke the words—"And God only knows how good them mothers was to me." In description, Mr. Dickens excels all writers of fiction, past or present—excepting, perhaps, his great and lamented brother in art, Thackeray. The "Tempest" chapter, in "David Copperfield," is a noble specimen of his power in this direction. That chapter he read, in a greatly condensed form, last night; and his reading of it was a brilliant and remarkable triumph of simple and natural elocution. The storm seemed to grow as he proceeded; and every imaginative listener must have felt that strange, subtle sympathy which sometimes seems to exist between the strife of the elements and the tragic culminations of human fate. Death and Tempest clasp hands, at the climax of that thrilling scene. One of the best artistic points in the novel is made as the narrative closes; and Mr. Dickens gave it ample force, last night, as he described the dead man, whose name is unmentioned:—"But he led me to the shore. And on that part of it where she and I had looked for shells—two children—on that part of it where some lighter fragments of the old boat blown down last night had been scattered by the winds—among the ruins of the house he had wronged—I saw him lying with his head upon his arm, as I had often seen him lie at school."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Horse Cars in Paris—Mr. Edward A. Stevens and General McClellan.

We learn on very good authority that Mr. Edward A. Stevens, of Hoboken, who has been for some months in Europe, is about to engage in the enterprise of constructing horse railroads in Paris; and has engaged the services of General G. B. McClellan as engineer. If a good concession as to the right to use the streets can be secured from the Government, horse cars ought to pay admirably in some of the main thoroughfares of Paris. The delay of General McClellan in Europe, after having taken passage for home, seems to be thus accounted for. His new position will be more profitable than a Presidential campaign as the candidate of the Democratic party.—*Newark Advertiser of last evening.*

—The stepmother of Abraham Lincoln still lives near Farmington, Coles county, Illinois, in a one-story log cabin containing two rooms. Aunt Sally Lincoln, as the villagers call her, is now eighty years old, and very feeble. She is a plain, unsophisticated old lady, with a frank, open countenance, a warm heart, full of kindness towards others, tall and slender, and, in many respects, very much like the President—enough so to be his own mother. And as he was but nine years of age at the time of her marriage with his father, it is not improbable that she had much to do in forming his character. She still speaks of Abraham as her "good boy," and praises his obedience. She says "Abraham and his stepbrother never quarrelled but once; and that, you know, is a good deal for stepbrothers." About a mile and a half from her old cabin is the grave of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. It is marked by a piece of clapboard, on which is rudely carved only the initials "T. L."

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Telegrams from Washington and Baltimore.

The "National Intelligencer" on Senator Drake.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Resolution of Censure.

The President's organ this morning is frantic in denunciation of Senator Drake for his advocacy of the resolution of censure upon Johnson. It calls him "a mountebank," "a bogus Senator," and says he was foisted into the Senate by a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances without a parallel.

Since the defeat of impeachment in the House, the conservatives have become rampant and overbearing, and threaten the Senate (if the resolution referred to should be passed) with Executive vengeance.

The Pittsburg Election.

Even the Mayoralty election at Pittsburg yesterday was tortured into an endorsement of the President's policy, and last night and to-day the White House politicians are blatant and boasting over it, and prophesying that the Republican party is dead.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Manufacturing Items—Dullness of Trade and Suffering in Consequence—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The manufacturers of Baltimore have agreed to send the full number of delegates to the Cleveland Convention. There are now energetic efforts being made towards making Baltimore a great manufacturing city. There are an unusual number of mechanics and laborers of all descriptions out of employment at present, and business is daily growing duller. The indications portend great distress. Money is scarce and poverty abundant.

There seems to be a universal approval here of the action of Congress regarding the disposal of the impeachment humbug.

It is snowing this morning, and the weather is intensely disagreeable.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The schooner reported yesterday ashore on Cape Cod is the Hattie Anna, from Lynn, in ballast, of and for Brookville, Maine. She lies one and a half miles from Race to Point light.

Arrests in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Two of the parties concerned in the shooting affray on election night, in which Henry Wuflnbach lost his life, have been arrested and fully identified.

Election in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 11. — James A. Weston, Democrat, has been chosen Mayor over Clark, the present Republican incumbent, by 300 majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cotton heavy at 15¾@16c. Flour dull; 9000 barrels sold; State, $8·65@10·85; Ohio, $10@13; Western, $8·65@12·50; Southern, $10·25@12·25; California, $10·25@13·50. Wheat dull. Corn dull; 26,000 bushels Western mixed sold at $1·38. Oats firm, and 1c. higher; 41,000 bushels Western sold at 81@83½c. Barley firm. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

THE BROOKLYN POISONING CASE.

The Post Mortem Examination—The Victims Died from the Effects of Strychnine.

The post mortem examination on the bodies of Mrs. Fall and her daughter, who were found dead in bed at their residence, No. 307 Atlantic street, on Monday morning, was made yesterday afternoon by Drs. Shepard and Willets. A careful examination was made on the bodies of the deceased, and the various organs were found in a healthy state.

The stomachs were then removed for the purpose of making analysis of the contents. The fact that the nature of the poison might be determined by giving some of the contents of the stomach to a dog suggested itself. The animal was procured, and four table spoonfuls administered from the contents of Mrs. Fall's stomach. In a few minutes thereafter he began to exhibit all the symptoms consequent upon poisoning from strychnine. He staggered about the room and then fell in violent convulsions, which were repeated until he died.

It was evident from the experiment made upon the dog and its results, that the deceased must have taken, or had administered, a strong dose of poison. This drug always causes convulsions and a general stupor of the faculties, from which the patient does not recover.

The question now to be determined is whether the deceased took her own life and that of her daughter, or whether the drug was given them by another party. Many think that if she took her own life she would have been likely to have left a note explaining the cause of her insane act, but nothing of the kind has been discovered among her effects.

From what can be learned her mind was affected from various causes. She was in ill health, considered herself in a destitute condition, had a son who was said to be on his deathbed in Europe the last she heard from him, and that she was indifferent about living. Had another given her strychnine, she would have had ample time to have made her condition known to the inmates of the house. But on the contrary, she appears to have gone to bed, clasped her daughter in her arms, and resigned herself to a painful death.

From the position in which their bodies were found, it looked as if the daughter was struggling to get away from her mother, for her face was turned towards the wall, while that of her mother was turned towards her, and she was clasped tightly in her arms. The poison could hardly be detected in the beer, and the girl might easily have been persuaded by her mother, after having prepared for bed, to take a drink.

A man who occupies a room in the house adjoining, says he heard continued groans in the apartments of Mrs. Fall during Sunday night, and says it continued for some hours.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Libel Case—Commonwealth vs. Messer.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Messer was continued this morning. The following additional testimony was elicited:—

Yesterday the Commonwealth offered to prove by a Mr. Wood that last September, or last September a year ago, in a conversation with him, the defendant spoke of a libel he had published in his paper against one Yeager, by means of an artful spelling of the name, and said he could in the same manner libel the District Attorney without fear of prosecution. This was objected to and overruled.

Mr. Wood was placed on the stand this morning and testified as follows:—Yeager asked Mr. Messer about the article, and he said "You do not spell your name with a Y;" Mr. Yeager then said it was meant for him; the conversation then turned upon Mr. Mann; the defendant said he tried to put me in prison once and had failed; he would libel him to-morrow if he thought he (Mann) would prosecute him; he said by adding or omitting a letter the name would be entirely changed; he intimated that the altering of the name would prevent his being arrested for libel.

Cross-examined—I am a boat-builder; I have no business now; I have been out of business for ten years; I have been in the Government employ for three years and three months one time, and three months another time; the remainder of the time I did as I pleased; I went to the office of the *Sunday Mercury* in September, 1866; don't know what day of the month or the week it was; Mr. Yeager and Benj. W. Thomas went with me; I think; M. Hall Stanton was not with me; he and I went there at another time; Mr. Messer was in the office the first time; saw other men there, but don't know them; I don't think they were near enough to hear the conversation; if they did they must have had very sharp ears; can't tell the size of the office; I never was there before or since but on two occasions; at the time of the first visit I don't know who were there, or how many were there; I saw one, but would not swear that I saw two; this one was inside of twenty feet of me; can't tell the dimensions of the room; Mr. Yeager asked Mr. Messer about the article, but I can't repeat the words; he went there for some satisfaction about it; Mr. Messer said, "That is not your name, you don't spell it with a Y;" Mr. Messer did not say, "It don't mean you;" I cannot recollect how the conversation turned on Mr. Mann; don't remember how or by whom the name of Mr. Mann was introduced; Messer said Mr. Mann had attempted to put him in prison once, but had failed, and if he thought he (Mann) would prosecute him, he would libel him to-morrow; I told Mr. Mann of it some time afterwards; can't tell when; it wasn't long afterwards; it might have been the same day, or the next day; I don't know whether Mr. Yeager heard the conversation; I don't know that Mr. Yeager is deaf; the next time I went there was shortly after, may be the same day, the next day, or the next day; Mr. Hall Stanton went with me that day; no one else was with me; Mr. Stanton was accused of being in with Mr. Messer in getting the article up, and we went there to prove that he was not implicated in it; some of the boys that were mentioned in the article accused him; Mr. Messer and Mr. Stanton had a conversation about it; Mr. Messer said the letter came there, and that Mr. Stanton didn't write the letter; don't remember anything else that was said; he said if he published an article about Mr. Stanton he would call him "Mr. Scranton."

Charles Vansant sworn—I am an officer of this Court; obtained a file of the *Sunday Mercury* from the office yesterday.

Mr. Dwight—This paper, the *Sunday Mercury*, dated November 3, 1867, contains an article headed "Bill Mann's Still."

Joseph S. Brown sworn—I reside at No. 824 Spring Garden street; I am in the dry goods business, No. 15 North Second street; the firm is Kelley & Brown; have known Mr. Mann upwards of thirty years; have known him intimately.

Q. Did you know him when he studied law? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Captain Timothy Meeley sworn—I was a captain in the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves; I was mustered in on the 25th of May, 1861; I left the service on the 16th of June, 1864; I was with my regiment during that time, except for six weeks or two months, when I was away in consequence of being wounded; the regiment left Philadelphia on the 29th of May, 1861, and went to Easton; Colonel Mann raised the regiment; he was the first commanding officer; he remained in command from the time of its organization until November, 1861.

Captain J. Orr Finney sworn—Know Colonel Mann; was a captain of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves from the time of its organization, and served three years; I was wounded in the arm.

Captain James M. Burns sworn—Know Colonel Mann; was a Captain in the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves; Colonel Mann was the first commander of the regiment.

T. Theodore Ealing sworn—Have known Mr. Mann intimately for thirty years; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and thought it referred to Mr. Mann.

Enoch W. C. Greene sworn—Have known Colonel Mann for about twenty years; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*; I understand the article to refer to William B. Mann.

William Rodiman sworn—Am a member of the Philadelphia Bar; have known Mr. Mann some eleven years; read the article; I thought it referred to Colonel Mann.

Benjamin M. Dusenberry sworn—Have known Col. Mann for fifteen or twenty years; read the article published in the *Sunday Mercury*; thought it to refer to Colonel Mann.

Cross-examined—I am a printer; I know Col. Mann as a public officer; did not know where his office was.

F. W. Bradford sworn—Have known Colonel Mann for twenty-five years; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*; thought it referred to Colonel Mann.

Cross-examined—I think his private office is at Fifth and Green streets; have never known him to be called Mr. Billman until yesterday.

William B. Haggart sworn—Have known Mr. Mann about forty-three years; read the article which appeared in the *Sunday Mercury*; believed it to refer to Mr. Mann; have never known him to be called William Billman.

Dr. Duffey sworn—Have known Colonel Mann well for about twenty-five years; I read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and believed it to refer to William B. Mann.

Conrad S. Eicher sworn—Have known Colonel Mann since he has been District Attorney; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and thought it referred to William B. Mann.

John L. Kelker sworn—Have known Colonel Mann about twelve years; heard the article read in Court; thought it referr d to William B. Mann.

Cross-examined—Have never known him to be called William Billman.

Thomas A. Barlow sworn—Have known Colonel Mann about ten years; my son read the article in the family circle, and I heard it; thought it referred to William B. Mann.

Cross examined—Never heard him called William Bulman.

Joseph G. Tittermary sworn—Have known William B. Mann for ten or twelve years; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and thought it referred to Wm. B. Mann.

William H. Starr sworn—Have known Mr. Mann for twenty-five years; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and thought it referred to William B. Mann.

Benjamin L. Berry sworn—Have known the District Attorney for a number of years; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and thought it referred to William B. Mann.

Cross-examined—Never heard him called William Billman or the "Tribune" of Philadelphia.

James C. Redheffer sworn—Am a member of the Philadelphia bar; have known Mr. Mann all my life; read the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and thought it referred to William B. Mann.

A large number of witnesses were examined, who testified the same as the above.

William B. Mann sworn—I am a member of the bar, and hold the position of District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia; I have been a member of the bar since 1838; I studied with Chas. Naylor; I studied it at the wish of my father; I glanced at the article on the day of its publication; I saw it in my own house; I understood it to refer to me; in regard to my finger being chawed off in a bar-room fight it is false; it was shot on down the river; never insulted a woman; in my office no man threw an inkstand in my face, or insulted me without resenting it; I was Colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves; I raised the regiment; I went to the front because there was a chance to fight; I left the regiment in November at a place called Camp Pierpont, about going into winter quarters; I left it because there was a great deal for me to do at home; never made a dollar off of any man in my regiment; never had any understanding with the sutler; I never asked Judge Kelley to turn any man out of office for any purpose whatever; don't know Mr. Messer; never did know him; there is not a word of it true. No cross-examination.

The Commonwealth were closed.

John A. Clark, Esq., opened for the defense. He said that such a case had not been in the Court before, within his recollection. If Andrew Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens would prosecute all the publishers of newspapers for the libellous articles which appeared in their papers, the penitentiaries of the country would not be sufficiently large to contain them. The defense would show that the story, in its intention and design (so far as Mr. Messer was concerned), had no reference to William B. Mann. They would show who the author was, produce him in Court, and show by him that he had no reference or allusion to Mr. Mann, and that Mr. Messer, who is but one of the publishers of the *Sunday Mercury*, never read or perused the article or story complained of; that it was sent to him and by him given to the compositors, and that he never saw or knew what it was until the paper was issued. Mr. Brown then went on to state that the case had been brought to trial very quickly, unlike a great many cases, the parties in which are compelled to remain in Court day after day.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The Orphans' Court argument list was resumed to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bartol, charged with maintaining a nuisance, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—In the case of the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company vs. Richards and Fisher, before reported, the defendants, as a set-off, put forth a claim for damages in $2·00 for injury alleged to have been sustained by a failure on the part of plaintiffs to complete their branch road at the time agreed upon in the contract. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1217.

John Baird vs. Thomas D. Smith, trustee, and Mary Ann Spicer and John Baser. An action of ejectment for property at Broad and Dauphin streets. A number of deeds for the property were put in evidence; and the case depended upon the right of the parties making those deeds to convey the property. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Mero, the mate of the American ship Joseph Fisher, charged with cruelly and wantonly beating Irish M. Waldeman, a seaman of the same ship, on the high seas, he ore reported, the jury convicted, and the Court imposed a fine of $50.

The United States vs. James Chambers and John Mullen. In this case the defendants were charged with carrying on a distillery without having paid the special tax.

Richard Millwood, Assistant Assessor of the Fourth District, testified—One Saturday night recently he went to a store house standing on a vacant lot at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, and found it instened at all the doors and windows.

He knocked at the doors, but hearing no noise inside he proceeded to force open one of the doors; and just as he had succeeded in opening the door, Mullen arose from a bench, rubbing his eyes as if he had been asleep. He said he had been waiting for Chambers, his employer, to come and pay him his week's wages, and had fallen asleep. This apartment was a cooper's shop, being filled with new barrels and cooper's tools. The witness went round the lot to an adjoining room, and, on forcing an entrance, found a large room in which were hogsheads filled with mash and a still set for running.

This room was in the same building with the cooper shop, but separated from it by a wall; as he left the premises Chambers came up, and on being asked if he carried on the establishment, said he was a cooper, and did business there; Mullen said he was employed by Chambers in the cooper trade; he believed Chambers had rented the distillery to a man whom he didn't know.

There was no special license taken out for the distillery and it was therefore seized and forfeited. But there being no evidence whatever to connect the defendants with the charge, the Court instructed the jury to acquit, and they did so.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Stock market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were without any material change. Government loans were a fraction lower. 101 was bid for 10-40s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 104¼ for June 7·30s; 107⅛ for '62 5-20s; 104¾ '64 for 5-20s; 105 for '65 5-20s; and 107⅛ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95¼, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 50¾@51, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania R. R. at 49¾@49¾, an advance of ¼, and Philadelphia and Erie at 27¾, no change; 125¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy 25 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 23½ for Catawissa preferred, and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 62 for Commercial; 110 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½@30¾, no change. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22½ for preferred do.; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 36 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M. 134¾; 12 M., 135¼; 1 P. M., 135¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The return of the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of November gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£8,079,618	Increase	£8,626
Public Deposits	5,043,907	Decrease	91,356
Other Deposits	19 958,052	Increase	362,610

On the other side of the account:—

Governm't Securities	£12,819,203	No change.	
Other Securities	16 686,900	Decrease	£1,656
Notes unemployed	12,187,700	Increase	187,036

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,-899,915, being a decrease of £249,735, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,-286,228—showing a decrease of £2578 when compared with the preceding return.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of October last were $81,517 from Government business, and $185,654 from merchandise and passenger traffic, being a total for the month of $267,171. The working expenses in the month were $120,146, leaving a net balance of $147,025. The road at the end of October was operated to "Hays," 290 miles. The total of the United States bonds issued on 260 miles, $4,160,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20s '65, J. & J. coup	108	200 sh Big Mount	8¾
$2000 New Jersey 6s	102¾	150 sh Penna R	49¾
$2000 City 6s, mun. c & p	99	8 do	49¾
$500 do. N. c & p	98¾	6 do	49¾
$2000 do. N. c & p	99	100 sh Leh N stk	b30. 30¼
10 sh Lit Sch R.	b60. 25¾	145 do	b5. 30¼
15 sh Leh V. R	51	100 do	b30. 30¼
116 do	b5. 50¾	100 do	b8. 30¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. 1862, 107¼@107¾; do., 1864, 104¾@104¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; do. 7·30s, June, 104¾@106; do., July, 104¾@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How Ross Would Do It.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Lewis W. Ross is a Copperhead of the Illinois breed—not a good variety of the unlikely species. In the casual debate of Saturday, he managed to deliver himself to the following effect:—

1. He desires to see our paper currency still farther "watered;"

2. He wants the national bank notes called in, and more "legal-tender" issued in their stead;

3. He wants the bonds issued and owing by the Government subjected to taxation, in defiance of the Government's pledge that they shall not be;

4. He wants to issue "gradually" greenbacks enough to pay off the national debt;

5. He holds that the bonds may thus be "paid off," one-sixth to one-eighth per annum, and thinks the Legal-tender act has thus "opened a way to the people to get rid of the enormous debt."

We ask Messrs. Butler and Stevens to look at their own faces in the glass that Mr. Ross holds up before them. If the "counterfeit presentment" does not flatter, we can't say that the fault is in the glass.

Mr. Ross detests the bondholders, because they furnished the needful means whereby the Rebellion was put down. He will cheat them if he can, because they thwarted his fond desires that the Union should be reconstructed on the Montgomery platform. By the help of the doctrine of total depravity, we can readily account for Mr. Ross' demonstration. But even such strong meat does not enable us to explain the "aid and comfort" he is receiving from Messrs. Butler and Stevens.

Mr. Ross is not satisfied with being a scoundrel himself; he insists that the people are all scoundrels, especially at the West. He talks to Mr. E. Washburne after this insolent fashion:—

"He would tell his colleague that, if he planted himself on the bondholders' platform, he would soon find himself solitary and alone on that platform in the State of Illinois. His colleague was willing to turn off the decrepit soldier, and the widows and orphans of soldiers, with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay off the rich bondholders."

—Messrs. Republicans who vote to "water the currency"—or against getting the water out of it—do you mean to let Ross and his fellow repudiators put that issue upon you? We protest against it, and you ought to knew better than to allow it. Rely on it no course is wise or safe that does not lead right on to resumption, and thus to one currency for bondholders, pensioners, and everybody else.

Change in the Treasury Department and Cabinet Required.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The emphatic condemnation of Mr. McCulloch's financial policy by the House of Representatives calls for the immediate resignation of the Secretary. The overwhelming vote of one hundred and twenty-seven against his favorite policy of contracting the currency, with only thirty-two votes in favor of it—that is, three-fourths of the House opposed to him on this very important question—shows the imperative necessity of a change. Indeed, we cannot believe Mr. McCulloch has so little self-respect and sense as to wish to remain at the head of the Treasury Department after such a decided condemnation of his policy. If the question before the House had been one of an unimportant or less important character, he might cling to his office with some excuse or show of reason; but this of contraction and forcing specie payments before the country is prepared for it is a broad and vital one. It has been the foundation of his financial theory and superstructure, and all the operations of the Treasury have been built upon it. The greater part of his wordy, diffuse, and weak report to Congress is an attempted defense of his views and conduct with regard to this matter. He seems, in fact, to stake his reputation and position on that. How can he remain in office, then, after being thus condemned by the representatives of the people?

Congress, last year, when less enlightened than it is now, and when it had more confidence in the untried ability of Mr. McCulloch, left the matter of contraction within certain limits to his discretion. What has been the result? It was never intended that he should use the power granted to injure the country; yet he continued to withdraw the legal-tender currency while every step he was taking paralyzed trade and suspended industry. The press and people cried out against this, for ruin was staring them in the face; still he was blind and obstinate. It was only when the effect was felt in the Treasury, and a deficient revenue threatened that he was forced to abandon his ruinous course, and then merely for a short time. He learns nothing either from experience or the history of other countries. When the House of Representatives passed the resolution to suspend his operations he was in full swing of contraction again, notwithstanding failures, suspensions, and financial trouble in business were springing up all around him. The country and the representatives of the people have lost confidence in him. Even his former staunch supporters are abandoning him; for we see one of the writers of the lesser radical organ of this city, the New York *Trimmer*, sneeringly calls him the "Indiana banker."

But it is not only on account of his ruinous contraction policy that Mr. McCulloch should resign or be removed. The Treasury Department has been fearfully mismanaged in other respects while under his control. Over a hundred million dollars have been lost through internal revenue frauds, and that in one or two articles only. In all probability the losses to the Treasury from his incapacity and mismanagement amount to hundreds of millions. This is frightful to contemplate. No other Government would keep such a man in office an hour. Besides, he has utterly failed to give us any practical plan to reduce taxation, to improve the finances, to bring economy, or to benefit the country. In a word, Mr. McCulloch is the greatest failure as a finance minister with which any nation was ever afflicted.

In England, France, or any other great country, a minister of finance would resign instantly if his policy were condemned by the representatives of the people, as Mr. McCulloch's has been. Even an absolute monarch would not venture to retain him in office. Would it be decent, then—would it not be outrageous—for Mr. McCulloch to hold his place? If he should not respect the will of the people and the voice of their representatives, if he has no regard for the welfare of the country or for his own self-respect, and will not voluntarily resign, the President should demand his resignation or suspend him. He has cost the country too much already, and it cannot afford to let a man so incapable and so dangerous to the interests of the people continue at the head of the Treasury Department.

The country needs now a practical business man of broad views for Secretary of the Treasury—a man who is familiar with large financial operations and commerce—who knows how to raise a revenue at the same time he is fostering trade and industry. He should be taken from the great commercial metropolis:—First, because he would be more likely to understand the duties of the office than a country banker, farmer, or politician; and next, because this is the centre of trade, commerce, and finance. There are men in New York fully capable of managing well the national finances. Among them we may mention the Collector of the Port, Mr. Smythe. We know how admirably he has managed the affairs of the Custom House, which is a post scarcely less arduous and requiring almost as much ability as that of the Treasury Department. Then, he has the confidence and respect of the whole commercial community, irrespective of political parties. He has had a lifelong experience in large commercial and financial matters. His experience in the Custom House, too, would enable him to prevent the frauds on the revenue which have lately startled the country by their magnitude.

But in order to take Mr. Smythe or any other capable man from New York for the position, it might be necessary that Mr. Seward should retire. It has not been the habit, and might raise objections, to take two members of the Cabinet from the same State, though there would be no real ground for objection if both should happen to be men best qualified for the positions. Mr. Johnson may not like to demand the resignation of Mr. Seward, from motives of delicacy, the Secretary having been in his office a victim of and great sufferer from the assassination conspiracy; but Mr. Seward should relieve him of the embarrassment by tendering his resignation. The welfare of the country should be above every other consideration, both with Mr. Seward and the President. At all events, we must have a change in the Treasury Department, and the successor of Mr. McCulloch ought to be from this great commercial metropolis.

How to Save the Money.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If good resolutions were omnipotent, every drunkard would reform—soon after Christmas—and our finances, Federal, State, and local, would henceforth be patterns of integrity and frugality. And, though good resolutions go but a little way, that is, at all events, the right way. So let us rejoice that Congress is resolved on retrenchment, and help its goodwill by assisting to point out the ways and means.

First among our sources of expenditure stands the army. It is costing to-day more than half of our annual outlay, except in satisfaction of the national debt. And it is a very poor tool for the work to be done by it. Sending regiments of infantry and artillery out upon the Plains to fight Indians is like setting a tortoise to catch a hawk. The Indians will take good care to keep out of the way, except when they can surprise an outpost, or fight with a preponderance in numbers of twenty to one. Regular cavalry are a little better—just a little. They will lose ten horses for every Indian they get fairly in sight of.

If Indians are to be fought, a thoroughly competent, experienced cavalry general, with his staff, should be stationed in each Territory, with a good supply of arms and ammunition, he having authority to call out a force of mounted volunteers whenever he shall see fit. Let him accumulate supplies where he will need them; and, at the proper time, let him call for one hundred, three hundred, five hundred, or more volunteers, each to appear at the designated rendezvous on a given day, with his horse, equipments, and blankets—he to be armed, provisioned, and paid $2 per day for himself and horse until mustered out. There would always be good men, well mounted, to answer such a call on ten days' notice, though the rendezvous were in the most desolate wilds of Utah or Idaho. Such a force would do its work quickly and well, and would not cost so much as the rations of the regulars, who do not and cannot do it at all.

Our iron-clads ought mainly to be sold, if only for old iron. They will rust out before we are likely to need them again; and two-thirds of them are already out of date. Millions worth of naval property should be got rid of within the next year. It is costing a great deal too much for officers and guards to look on and see it rust and rot.

Congress should abolish the franking privilege—not modify it. Let all our people pay their postage, as Queen Victoria does. The late Mayoralty contest in our city was conducted in good part by personal appeals and circulars, all franked. Wood franked his own; and Chanler, or some other Tammany M. C., franked Hoffman's. So it goes from year to year—the mails and post offices gorged and glutted with stuff that pays no postage. Franked lottery circulars and puffs of quack medicines infest the whole country by the million. And it is idle to talk of correcting the abuses of franking, when the taxing of one man to pay for carrying another man's letters is the great, crying abuse. If A., B., and C. are authorized to send their letters and documents through the mails, and have them distributed by carriers at public cost, D., E., and F. will borrow and use their franks to push their wares into notice. No reform can be worth a rush that leaves the franking privilege in existence.

The mileage swindle needs the like wholesome discipline. Once, it was excused on the plea of inadequate pay; but Congress is now the best paid legislative body on earth, unless Louis Napoleon's gagged Senate forms an exception. Take the Oregon members, for example. They must usually leave home about the middle of October, say of 1867, and cannot see it again until the middle of April, 1869—say eighteen months' services, including a long vacation. The pay for this service is $10,000—quite enough. Now, we do not object to paying their travelling expenses—say $1000—in addition. But they were allowed to charge exorbitantly for the journey they do make, and then double the dose for an imaginary or constructive journey home and back again that they do not make, between the regular sessions. And, though an unrepealed law prescribes that there shall be no more paid them for going home and returning between the two sessions than though they stayed and worked straight through from one to the other, it has never been obeyed nor regarded. And the provision of the act of 1856 that members absent from their seats shall forfeit their pay, is systematically evaded. Since Congress is bent on retrenchment, why not correct this? As the sittings of a Congress do not average 400 days, and the pay is $10,000 per Congress, every day's absence should insure a deduction of at least $25. And there should be no excuse heard, except that of employment elsewhere as member of an investigating committee.

We believe there are thousands of custom house places that should be cut off—the incumbents either doing nothing for their salaries, or nothing that is of any use. This might not secure their divorce from the Treasury; but the fact that nearly all of them pay assessments to elect the Copperhead ticket in their respective localities will help. If no change is made, at least $100,000 will be raised out of custom house officers next fall to beat those Republicans in Congress who shall be candidates for re-election.

Why not cut down our foreign embassies, missions, and consuls? They cost a mint of money, one-third of which might be saved. Cut the $17,500 fellows down to $12,000, the $12,000 chaps to $10,000; the $10,000s to $7500, and the $7500s to $5000, and perhaps some of the patriots may throw up their offices in disgust. If half of them did, and no others could be found to fill their places, so much the better.

That Congress is in a retrenching mood gives reason for hope that the grand army of stipendiaries that infests the Capitol will be considerably reduced, and that the "twenty per cent. extra" to the Department clerks will not again be voted. In short, the public augurs great and lasting good from the spirit in which Congress has begun, and we trust that this fond hope will not be disappointed.

Repudiation by Congress of Mr. McCulloch's Financial Policy.

From the N. Y. World.

In commenting on Secretary McCulloch's report, we likened him to a navigator who should set his sails with a view to have the wind blow north, when in fact it was blowing south. The overwhelming vote of the House by which his policy is repudiated proves that the comparison was not inapposite. The promptitude with which Mr. McCulloch's policy is flung back into his face, as well as the mortifying decisiveness of the vote, shows how little skill he has in marking times and seasons. We suppose the Senate will endorse the rebuke of the House, when Mr. McCulloch's humiliation will be complete.

It being evident now, as it ought to have been to Mr. McCulloch when he prepared his report, that no steps will be taken towards resumption till after the Presidential election, the thing to be devised is a policy which will carry the country most safely and smoothly through the era of irredeemable paper. Mr. McCulloch has contributed nothing to the solution of this problem; and, therefore, his report, though containing much excellent matter, is of no practical value. It contained, as we showed on its appearance, some fundamental errors. Mr. McCulloch makes himself the champion of the national banks, though it is easily demonstrated that the entanglement of the Government with those institutions is one of the chief obstacles to the resumption which he so strenuously advocates. As things stand, the Government cannot resume until the banks do; while if the Government were divorced from the banks, it might safely precede them and put its own financial operations on a sound basis without communicating any shock to the business of the country.

Another fatal obstacle to an early return to specie payments is the disorganization and continued prostration of the South. The full revival of the great Southern exports as a substitute for the bonds we send abroad to meet our importations, is an essential element of resumption. The delay in rebuilding the shattered institutions and industry of the South operates as a postponement of specie payments by shutting up a large field for the absorption of money, as well as by depriving us of any solid means of keeping the foreign exchanges in our favor, and preventing sudden drains of specie out of the country after we resume.

Mr. McCulloch is probably right in arguing that we can never resume without a contraction of the currency; but contraction necessarily brings more or less stringency and distress, and it is absurd to suppose that the party in power will give its consent to put on the screws the year of a Presidential election.

The financial policy of the Government has been a blunder and a muddle through out, and has wrought more evil than can be suddenly remedied. The chief blunder is of course that of making the South a theatre of wasteful expense instead of a source of revenue. There have been other great blunders, though none quite so ruinous. We have been making large payments of the national debt at a time when such payments are as ill-judged as harnessing a sick horse to the plough. The great source of revenue and strength is the prosperity of our various industries; and the first business of Congress on the close of the war should have been to facilitate recuperation by the prompt removal of every unnecessary burden. Instead of this, Congress has kept up expensive armies to supplant republican government in a large part of the country, has raised in taxes one or two millions a year in excess of its extravagant expenditures, and has increased the exorbitant prices of commodities by a high tariff. What has been collected in taxes beyond necessity is more than double the expense of the Government previous to the war. Such a policy violates the plainest principles of good sense. It is as if a farmer whose working animals had been carried off by a cattle plague, should think it more important to cancel mortgages on his farm than to restock it and make it productive.

The currency, when cut lose from its moorings in the precious metals, is the most difficult and delicate subject to handle in the whole province of legislation. The fundamental requisite in a measure of values is stability; but stability is inconsistent with the very nature of an irredeemable currency, particularly when it is very much inflated. And yet, without some approach to stability men know not how to lay their plans. This inability to calculate the future makes a fluctuating circulating medium far more expensive to the community than gold or silver, since the equalization of losses by insurance is impossible, and every man being obliged to take the risk of changes in the value of money, he charges a higher price for his goods.

But the most dangerous policy of all consists in sudden leaps towards specie payments, since it tends to a general stoppage of business and stagnation of industry. The great cardinal fact must never be lost sight of that a nation prospers only by keeping all its hands busy in productive employments, and that it is a far less evil for business to proceed on the worst possible basis than to stop. So long as the wheels are kept in motion there is a production of wealth; when they stop there is nothing to be divided, because there is nothing produced. It is better for employed workmen to be robbed of a large part of their wages by paper money than for unemployed workmen to get no wages at all. To struggle hard, and live on little, does not degrade the character like dependent idleness subsisting upon charity.

It being certain that we are to have an irredeemable circulation for quite a period to come, it is the duty of Congress to give it as near an approach to stability as circumstances will permit, in order that business may be encouraged to go on by a possibility of calculating the future. All sudden changes, all fitful jerks and starts, are mischievous, even though they be in the right direction. A frozen limb is not brought suddenly to the fire, but the fact that nearly all of them pay assessments to elect the Copperhead ticket in their respective localities will help. If no change is made, at least $100,000 will be raised out of custom house officers next fall to beat those Republicans in Congress who shall be candidates for re-election.

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It being evident now, as it ought to have been to Mr. McCulloch when he prepared his report, that no steps will be taken towards resumption till after the Presidential election, the thing to be devised is a policy which will carry the country most safely and smoothly through the era of irredeemable paper. Mr. McCulloch has contributed nothing to the solution of this problem; and, therefore, his report, though containing much excellent matter, is of no practical value. It contained, as we showed on its appearance, some fundamental errors. Mr. McCulloch makes himself the champion of the national banks, though it is easily demonstrated that the entanglement of the Government with those institutions is one of the chief obstacles to the resumption which he so strenuously advocates. As things stand, the Government cannot resume until the banks do; while if the Government were divorced from the banks, it might safely precede them and put its own financial operations on a sound basis without communicating any shock to the business of the country.

Another fatal obstacle to an early return to specie payments is the disorganization and continued prostration of the South. The full revival of the great Southern exports as a substitute for the bonds we send abroad to meet our importations, is an essential element of resumption. The delay in rebuilding the shattered institutions and industry of the South operates as a postponement of specie payments by shutting up a large field for the absorption of money, as well as by depriving us of any solid means of keeping the foreign exchanges in our favor, and preventing sudden drains of specie out of the country after we resume.

Mr. McCulloch is probably right in arguing that we can never resume without a contraction of the currency; but contraction necessarily brings more or less stringency and distress, and it is absurd to suppose that the party in power will give its consent to put on the screws the year of a Presidential election.

The financial policy of the Government has been a blunder and a muddle through out, and has wrought more evil than can be suddenly remedied. The chief blunder is of course that of making the South a theatre of wasteful expense instead of a source of revenue. There have been other great blunders, though none quite so ruinous. We have been making large payments of the national debt at a time when such payments are as ill-judged as harnessing a sick horse to the plough. The great source of revenue and strength is the prosperity of our various industries; and the first business of Congress on the close of the war should have been to facilitate recuperation by the prompt removal of every unnecessary burden. Instead of this, Congress has kept up expensive armies to supplant republican government in a large part of the country, has raised in taxes one or two millions a year in excess of its extravagant expenditures, and has increased the exorbitant prices of commodities by a high tariff. What has been collected in taxes beyond necessity is more than double the expense of the Government previous to the war. Such a policy violates the plainest principles of good sense. It is as if a farmer whose working animals had been carried off by a cattle plague, should think it more important to cancel mortgages on his farm than to restock it and make it productive.

The currency, when cut lose from its moorings in the precious metals, is the most difficult and delicate subject to handle in the whole province of legislation. The fundamental requisite in a measure of values is stability; but stability is inconsistent with the very nature of an irredeemable currency, particularly when it is very much inflated. And yet, without some approach to stability men know not how to lay their plans. This inability to calculate the future makes a fluctuating circulating medium far more expensive to the community than gold or silver, since the equalization of losses by insurance is impossible, and every man being obliged to take the risk of changes in the value of money, he charges a higher price for his goods.

But the most dangerous policy of all consists in sudden leaps towards specie payments, since it tends to a general stoppage of business and stagnation of industry. The great cardinal fact must never be lost sight of that a nation prospers only by keeping all its hands busy in productive employments, and that it is a far less evil for business to proceed on the worst possible basis than to stop. So long as the wheels are kept in motion there is a production of wealth; when they stop there is nothing to be divided, because there is nothing produced. It is better for employed workmen to be robbed of a large part of their wages by paper money than for unemployed workmen to get no wages at all. To struggle hard, and live on little, does not degrade the character like dependent idleness subsisting upon charity.

It being certain that we are to have an irredeemable circulation for quite a period to come, it is the duty of Congress to give it as near an approach to stability as circumstances will permit, in order that business may be encouraged to go on by a possibility of calculating the future. All sudden changes, all fitful jerks and starts, are mischievous, even though they be in the right direction. A

Southern Conservatism.

From the N. Y. Times.

The opening proceedings of the Georgia Conservative Convention, as reported in the Macon journals, show how obstinately the Southern opponents of reconstruction resist the logic of events, and how unwisely they seek to better their position. The remarks of Mr. B. H. Hill, the President, are a keynote to the spirit in which a body, locally influential, enters upon the task of resistance to the Congressional plan. Nothing is conceded as a consequence of the war; nothing said that looks like acceptance of the altered circumstances of the time. All is bravado and defiance. The same temper obtains yet more emphatic expression in the speech of General Wright, who counselled organization to defeat the proposed Constitution at the polls. "They did not make the fight to preserve the purity of the ballot," he is reported to have said, "but for the great principle which underlies the foundation of this Government—that this is a white man's Government. Rouse!" he exclaimed, "rally and fight on this issue."

Higher than this the conservatism of Georgia appears unable to rise. Protesting that it has been fully misrepresented and cruelly misunderstood, it nevertheless makes no concealment of its desire to reëstablish a white supremacy as absolute, politically, as that which existed seven years ago. Professedly outraged by the legislation which confers power on the freedmen, it evinces no disposition to comply in any respect with the requirements of the policy which affirms the civil and political equality of the races. No modification of conditions is asked—only an entire reversal of the policy to which Congress is pledged. No idea of compromise is propounded—only a demand that the opponents of Congress should dictate its course. That the Conservatives of Georgia are able, as General Wright declares, to vote down the Convention and frustrate all that has been done under the law, is proof of anything rather than negro supremacy. And as the same fact has been asserted in Virginia and other of the Southern States, we must conclude that white supremacy remains, notwithstanding the enfranchising feature of the Reconstruction acts.

It is this imperious determination not to comply with the requirements of the North which deprives Southern conservatism of sympathy, and justifies legislation that would else be inexcusable. The Macon Convention, although the latest, is but one of many illustrations of the impracticable temper and aims of those at the South who oppose the law. They refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, mild and withal generous as it was; they refuse now to avail themselves of the opportunity of reorganizing local governments because the enfranchised freedmen share with them the privilege, and they proclaim a purpose to struggle to the last for the doctrine "that this is a white man's government." What can be done in Congress with or for a class who thus assert the authority of conquerors, and systematically obstruct the machinery by which the South may be brought back into the Union? What hope is there for the moderate influences that would remove the penalties of the law—what chance for the good feeling that would so revise the new Constitutions as to eliminate traces of hardship—if they whom this intervention is intended to benefit arrogantly reject all terms not in harmony with their dictation?

When a convention asserts as its fundamental maxim "that this is a Government of color and race," it does much towards forfeiting its right to be heard in political discussions which have been remoulded by the events of the war. It is idle to dispute the legal equality which forces more potent than speeches or resolutions have established. And it is not less idle to look for help as against black rule, when the avowed object of those who denounce it is to establish supremacy based on color.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 21½ cents.

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No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Packing, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
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MANTEL AND PIER
LOOKING GLASSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH FESTIVAL, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Addresses by Rev. A. J. Hynett, Rev. J. W. Jackson, and Joseph Parrish, M. D. Music by Professor Fischer. Tickets, $1—at B. J. Kollock's, No. 706 S. Second street; J. W. Hicks', No. 713 S. Second street; and at the door. Supper, 7:30 P. M. 12 10 2t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER,
11 22 fmw9t Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwf 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 fmw

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS In chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. 6 10 wsSm
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

THE GREAT REMEDY.—

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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

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Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 8 3 mwf

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTs for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTs for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 525 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.
To know their merits they must be worn.
Retail Price, $1·00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.
E. A. HILL Proprietor and Manufacturer,
12 9 1m No. 7 UNION Street, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at
MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 2tS No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 9 16 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of Common Council was held, for the purpose of calling up unfinished business, President Marcer in the chair.

The following was the business done:—An ordinance making an appropriation for the erection of a school-house in the Twenty-third Ward was passed.

The ordinance from Select Council appropriating a certain amount of money to defray the expenses of entertaining the Councilmen from Columbus, Ohio, was called up and concurred in.

The ordinance appropriating $6000 for the purpose of changing the Cornish engine of the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works so as to adapt it to the Spring Garden Water Works, was referred to the Committee on Water of Common Council.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:—

Ordinance making a special appropriation to the Board of Control for the erection of a school-house in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Ordinance authorizing the sale of the frame school buildings in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Ordinance making an appropriation of $735,150 out of the Girard Estate to the use and support of Girard College for the year 1868.

The resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of establishing an office for and electing a City Carpenter, was referred to the Committee on Law.

The resolution of request to the Legislature, asking the passage of an act fixing the salaries of county officers, was referred to the Committee on Law of Common Council by a vote of 23 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Potter submitted an ordinance appropriating $1,150,000 to pay the interest on the funded debt of the city falling due on the 1st of January, 1868. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $210,025 to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay the funded debt of the city maturing during the year 1868. Passed.

An ordinance allowing the Moyamensing Hose and Hope Steam Fire-engine Companies to go into service, but depriving them of certain money, was passed.

A resolution discharging the Committee on Law from the further consideration of the bill making an additional appropriation for furnishing the new Court House with furniture was passed.

Mr. Simpson submitted an ordinance authorizing the consolidation of committees of Councils after the first of the year. Postponed.

Mr. Littleton offered a resolution directing the city directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to vote against any proposition for the purchase of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railroad by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Dillon offered a resolution inquiring of the Trustees of the Gas Works if they intend continuing the quality of the gas now being furnished the city, and if it is their intention to charge full amounts for the gas. Passed.

A resolution to keep the public squares open during the entire year was passed.

A resolution instructing the Special Committee on a Paid Fire Department to confer with the Fire Association upon the subject of contracting with the city for the extinguishment of fires was, on motion, laid upon the table.

Mr. Stockham reported a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to apply for an injunction to restrain the owners or occupants of the property adjoining the city wharf, at Arch street, on the Schuylkill, from filling up the city dock. Passed.

The special committee appointed to prepare a bill for the organization of a paid fire department reported, but in the course of the reading of the report of the committee the Chamber was declared adjourned.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, President Shippen in the chair.

A communication was received from the Nineteenth Section, asking that a lot of ground at York street and Trenton avenue be appropriated for school purposes. This is rendered necessary in consequence of the demand for increased educational wants of the ward.

A petition signed by a number of teachers, protesting against the proposed method of issuing warrants for their salaries, was presented and referred.

Bills to the amount of $248,740·11 were presented as approved by the Committee on Accounts, and passed by the Board.

The Committee on Boys' High School reported the selection of J. F. Holt to fill the vacancy in the Professorship of Chemistry and Physiology, in the Central High School, caused by the resignation of Professor Hartshorne. Professor Holt was confirmed.

Misses Lizzie W. Dickson and Lydia Hamer were confirmed as teachers in the Girls' High School, the former in the Department of Mathematics, and the latter in the Department of Drawing.

Miss Kerwin was nominated for the Department of Mathematics by Mr. Keville.

The Committee on Qualification of Teachers presented a report, which was adopted, setting forth that since the passage of the act of February 17, 1865, they have held fourteen examinations, which have been attended by 1389 candidates, and have granted certificates of various grades to 548 persons.

The Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools reported in favor of the confirmation of a number of persons, which was adopted.

Mr. Haines moved to lay the motion on the table, which was not agreed to. Yeas, 10; nays 12.

The motion was then advocated by Messrs. Green and Stanton, and opposed by Messrs. Haines and Carrigan. The latter gentleman moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved" in the resolution of Mr. Green, and insert the following:—

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the favorable action of Councils the necessity of an appropriation of $1500 for the purpose of placing inside shutters on the Wyoming School, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Coates.

This amendment was not agreed to, by a vote of 10 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Fletcher said the architect, Mr. Frazier, had acted dishonestly and corruptly in daring to change a contract. He was satisfied that the city had been unfairly dealt with; but inasmuch as the contractors had been guided by the actions of the architect, he was not in favor of holding them entirely responsible, and he could not vote for the resolution of Mr. Green.

The question being taken on the question as submitted by Mr. Green, it was not agreed to, by a vote of 9 yeas to 16 nays, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bladen, Elkin, Freeborn, Green, Hiles, Reville, Stanton, Vaughn, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Beckman, Carrigan, Clark, Cushman, Einwechter, Fagan, Fletcher, Haines, Jackson, Kline, Nebinger, Reed, Rittenhouse, Rowan, Taylor, and Shippen, President.

Mr. Green presented a resolution passed at a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Sectional Board, asking an appropriation of $1850, to place inside shutters on the same school-house at Sixth and Coates streets.

Mr. Haines moved to lay upon the table, which was not agreed to—yeas, 10; nays, 12.

Mr. Haines then moved to amend by inserting that Councils be asked to appropriate $1500 for the purpose, instead of $1850, which was asked, which was, after considerable debate, agreed to, and the Board adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Thirty-second Anniversary of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia took place last evening, at the Baptist church, Broad and Arch streets. There was a large attendance on the occasion, and the proceedings were of an interesting character. George H. Stuart, Esq., presided. The exercises commenced with singing, and reading of the Scriptures, and prayer, followed by addresses by Rev. Richard H. Allen, D. D., and Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D. The annual report was read by the President, when another address was delivered by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.

There are few benevolent societies in the city that appeal more strongly to the charitably disposed than the "Home Missionary." They have an extended field of operations before them during the approaching inclement season, and if the means are forthcoming the association can perform an incalculable amount of good. From the report read it appears that the General Agent of the Society made, during the year, 4670 visits to the needy poor and sick; 2330 families and persons received relief; 659 orders (221 tons) for coal were given; 901 orders for groceries, etc., were given; 661 articles of clothing were given; 105 families were supplied with medicines.

Nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty six cents were received at the office of the Society, for the relief of the sufferers by the Sansom street explosion.

On Dec. 16, 1866, the balance in the Treasury was . . . . . $1,317·29
Amount received since, ... 7,280·06

Making, up to Dec. 15 (inclusive), 1867, $8,597·35
Amount disbursed by the Society for all purposes, from Dec. 15, 1866, to Dec. 15, 1867, ... 6,831·63

Leaving a balance of . . . . . $1,765·72

SEIZURE BY REVENUE OFFICERS.—Revenue Inspector James Ghegan seized yesterday, in the liquor store of William McNally, on Water street, above Walnut street, eleven barrels of whisky that were not properly marked.

The same officer, in company with Inspector C. J. Dougherty, seized at Shippen street wharf four bales of cotton, and at the wharf of the Southern Mail Steamship Company six bales, all of which had no tags upon them.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The great lyric artist, Madame Anna de la Grange, supported by Brignoli, Adelaide Phillips, Miss McCulloch, Susini, and others, will appear in *Il Trova ore* on Monday night at the Academy of Music. The choruses will be given in full strength, and by a well disciplined army of choristers. The season lasts but a single week—five nights and a matinee. It would be well for every person to secure season tickets at the Academy to-day, so as not to miss any performance. Single seats and tickets will be for sale to-morrow at Trumpler's.

MRS. LANDER will appear in *Medea* to-night. No one should fail to see our eminent American tragedienne in this great *role*. To-morrow evening *Elizabeth* will be presented for the last time, and on Friday night Mrs. Lander plays "Lady Macbeth" for her farewell benefit; Mr. James H. Taylor in his favorite part of "Macbeth."

OUR GERMAN residents are greatly exercised about the appearance of M'lle Fanny Janauschek at the New Chesnut Street Theatre next week, and they will vie with their American-born friends in giving the great tragedienne an immense reception. Tickets and seats can be purchased at Wittig's music store, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

MAD'LLE MARIE ZOE, the great danseuse, pantomimist, and actress, can only appear four times more in this city. She is received with enthusiastic applause in *Masaniello*, which play is produced in excellent style at the Chesnut. On Friday evening Mad'lle Zoe will take her farewell benefit.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS appears in *The Marble Heart* at the Arch to-night. This play is a favorite with the ladies, and they will see to it that the Arch is crowded.

JOHN BROUGHAM and his *Lottery of Life* continue to crowd the Walnut, and will do so for many weeks, in all probability.

IN ADDITION to the host of attractions nightly presented at Fox's American Variety Theatre, Martin Chiriski, the great illusionist, has been engaged. The prismatic fountain and grand ballet still delight the large audiences that attend.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEE for to-morrow afternoon is the town-talk. The first appearance of a pianist of the highest rank and attainments, like Jerome Hopkins, is certainly enough to satisfy any one; but Mr. Sentz has furnished in addition, for the first performance in Philadelphia, the Grand Symphony in G by Haydn, known as "The Surprise Symphony."

This is one of the noblest efforts of this great master, and is constantly referred to as a *chef d'œuvre*. It has been well rehearsed, and a fine performance is expected. Mr. Hopkins' "Dirge" and "Wedding March" will also be performed by the orchestra for the first time. A crowded house is expected.

THE newest thing in negro minstrelsy is the comical "Capture of Fort Fisher," at Tunison & Co.'s new Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch.

MR. KENNEDY will give his two farewell Scottish Soirees at Musical Fund Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings of the present week. He has grown to be an immense favorite in this city.

HASSLER gives his sixth concert next Monday afternoon, at Concert Hall.

A MATINEE on Saturday afternoon at Horticultural Hall, by the American Conservatory of Music.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....7·15 | MOON RISES....5·46
SUN SETS....4·38 | HIGH WATER....1·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR AMERICA.

Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Atlantic	London	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 12
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 14
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 14
Cella	New York	London	Dec. 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 12
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 14
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, Portsmouth, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 48 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. At 1 A. M., 9th inst., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Saragossa and Manhattan, bound S.; at 3 A. M., passed steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, bound S. Off Bombay Hook, passed brig Anna, from Jamaica, bound up.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Reiarn, Chipman, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Ella D. Smith, Smith, 2 days from New York, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. C Paine, Doane, from Portland, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Chief, Aydlott, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James L. Bowley & Co.

Schr Bidle, Brimer, 1 day from St. Martin's, Md., with grain to James L. Bowley & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Brig M. C. Marriner, Marriner, at Portland 7th inst., reported from Philadelphia.

Brig J. C. York, York, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schr G. R. Murray, Murray, hence, at Washington, D. C., 9th inst.

Schrs G. Fales Thatcher, and Henry May, Franklin, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schrs S. T. Wines, Hulse; J. Lancaster, Williams; and B. F. Reeves, hence, at Newport 8th inst.

Schr Boston, Smith, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr Lucinda A. Baylis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schr Ellen Rebecca; Ida Bella, Weeks; and L. B. Cook, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schrs S. Morris, Seaman; M. Weaver, Weaver; J. S. Hewitt, Foster; and J. G. Babcock, Pritchard, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, hence, at Portland 9th instant.

Schrs J. C. Thompson, Vansant; C. B. Wood, Gandy; Tantamount, Davis; W. Capes, Kelly; and G. E. Rent, Smith, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 7th inst.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly, hence for Boston; F. Nickerson, Kelly, hence for do.; A. Falkenberg, Ferrell, hence for Dighton; R. H. Wilson, Harris; B. Streng, Hodgkinson; and C. Hill, Cheeseman, hence for Providence, at New York 9th inst.

Schrs A. Barton, French, and H. Croskey, Potter, hence for Boston; P. A. Grau, Drake, from Boston for Philadelphia; and J. F. Allen, from Vinalhaven for do., at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 8th instant.

Schr R. Peterson, English, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Notice has been received that a Mole is now in the course of construction, extending in a southeasterly direction from the Castello di Maro lighthouse, Brindisi Harbor, and it is intended to be carried to a distance of 328 yards, 130 of which is now completed; also, that a Red Buoy with a staff and flag has been placed E. by S. ¾ S., distant 285 yards from the same lighthouse.

The Italian Government has given notice that since the 15th of October, 1867, the light on the military Mole at Naples has been removed to a tower recently erected on the extremity of the Mole, and bearing E. ¾ S., distant 280 yards from the old position of the light.

The light is a fixed and flashing white light, showing a flash every three minutes, elevated 35 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the sixth order.

Also that a lightvessel has been placed 62 yards off the new lighthouse, to mark the end of the mole in the course of construction.

The light is a fixed green light, elevated 30 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 2 miles.

The lightvessel has one mast, surmounted by a globe painted with red and white bands.

At a distance of 142 yards from the new light, a buoy, surmounted by a globe painted with red and white bands, has been placed to mark the extremity of the stones.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Nov. 2, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of the year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 36 South SEVENTH Street.
12 7 6t*

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 12

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

CARPETINGS.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.
Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
J. T. DELACROIX,
NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS.
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.
A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwf3m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 429 COMMERCE Street. 99

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 4 24 1

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 29,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor or each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.
12 8 1J11

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other point as may be determined upon during the year, of the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 111 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 1J10 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, 9 14

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 23 fmw6m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 thrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are. [11 23 mw 6t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL. MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10 mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $50 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists.
1 28 mwf No. 124 MARKET

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the opening of the fall season of Italian Opera, limited to five nights and one Matinee, on
MONDAY EVENING, December 1,
by the famous LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI GRAND OPERA COMPANY, comprising the following eminent artistes:—
The great lyric Prima Donna,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
whose career in Grand Opera has imparted a lustre to the stage throughout both Europe and America.
The brilliant American Contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
the most gifted and accomplished American Prima Donna who has yet appeared, and
The talented young Prima Donna Soprano,
MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH,
The universally admired Tenor,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
The renowned Tenor Robusto,
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI,
The famous Baritone,
SIGNOR ORLANDINI,
The distinguished young Baritone,
SIGNOR RANDOLFI,
And the favorite Bassi and Buffo,
SIGNORI SUSINI, COLLETI, and BARTI.
The Chorus and Orchestra has been carefully selected from the very best talent.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor NICOLAO
MONDAY Evening, December 16, GRAND OPERING NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY Evening, Dec. 17.—NORMA. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—LA FAVORITA. THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—DON GIOVANNI. FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—ERNANI.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21.—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

Educational Reform in England.

THE present educational system of England was established centuries ago, when the sphere of human knowledge was restricted to the domain of classical literature, mathematics, and philosophy. The great Universities at Cambridge and Oxford are as thorough and efficient in these departments of knowledge as any in the world; and in answer to the demands for practical instruction which have characterized the last half century, they have in a measure given the new sciences a tacit recognition. But they still adhere jealouly to the old curriculum of the Middle Ages, and all the changes which have been made have assumed the form of excrescences rather than that of inherent portions of the system as a whole. The same remarks will apply to the great so-called public schools of Eton, Rugby, and Harrow, at all of which, as at the Universities, the greater portion of the pupil's time is devoted to researches among the dry bones of a dead civilisation. The University of Cambridge dates back by tradition to the seventh century; that of Oxford to the year 872; while Eton was established in 1446, Harrow in 1571, and Rugby about the same time as the latter. With the magnificent endowments which the lapse of centuries has given them, their sphere of usefulness at the present day is limited only by their desire to meet the demands of the times. Unfortunately this is very weak, and in consequence the whole list of the old-established institutions of learning in England are contributing but little to the cause of civilization and progress. Such thorough classical scholars as the present Earl of Derby and Mr. Gladstone are produced in abundance; but the substantial scholars of England have either received their education at some of the more recently founded institutions, or have devoted years to private study, after escaping from the obsolete network of Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. Robert Lowe, an enlightened and progressive member of the British Parliament, recently delivered at Edinburgh an eloquent address, in which he showed how great was the necessity for a thorough reformation of the whole system of higher education in the Mother Country. Referring to the Universities, Mr. Lowe said:—

"They give an enormous bounty—an enormous premium—to the study of the dead languages and the pure mathematics. Well, the study of the dead languages and pure mathematics are noble and valuable studies, and if that was all I should not object; but you know that you cannot give a premium to one study without in some degree discouraging another. And although their first effect is to give a premium to those studies, their collateral and far more important effect is to discourage, I would say destroy, all the other studies I have enumerated, and which appear to me so infinitely well worthy of the first place in education. How can you expect these studies will have fair play, when they are handcuffed in that manner, when the whole weight of the enormous endowments, amounting to half a million annually, is thrown into the scale of the dead languages and the study of pure mathematics?"

Nor is the state of popular primary education in England much better off. But here the evil is of a different character, resulting from the manner in which the assistance of the Government is bestowed. The authorities never take the initiative in the establishment of schools for the poorer classes. Whenever and wherever private enterprise begins the work, and prosecutes it until it has obtained a respectable footing, sufficient to insure success, the Government steps in with pecuniary and other aid. From this course results a very unfortunate state of affairs. In the words of Mr. Lowe, "the Government gives assistance where it is least wanted, and withholds it where it is most wanted." In the light of this confession, and that which is further afforded by the fact, as stated by Mr. Lowe, that the principal agency of primary education in the country districts is the clergy, we are surprised to find that the speaker proceeded at considerable length "to point out the superiority of the English to the American system." The country clergy of England, as a class, are intelligent and well educated, despite the beggarly salaries which they receive. But the great majority of them have been trained either at Oxford or Cambridge, and are thoroughly wedded to the obsolete systems there pursued. Moreover, the clergy as a class are not the proper agency of education, especially in a country in which the population are distributed among a great variety of sects. It is all well enough for the children of those who adhere to the dominant faith, but for the dissenting portion the case is exactly the reverse. The field for proselytism is too large, the temptation to reclaim "heretics" too strong; and, as a consequence, the children of those who differ with the teachers on doctrinal points must either be denied the opportunities of instruction, or subjected to what is regarded as irreligious contamination.

In consequence of the great accessions recently made to the voting class, Mr. Lowe argued wisely that "it is not merely desirable, it is all-important and essential, for the preservation of the institutions of the country, that those persons should be able, properly and intelligently, to discharge the duties entrusted to them." To satisfy this pressing demand for increased educational facilities, the speaker sketched a proposed plan, which is nothing more nor less than the system now prevalent in the United States. It embraced the following propositions:—That the education of the poorer classes ought to be undertaken by the State; that in education the State should represent the secular, and not the religious element; that the calling forth of local energies is preferable to a centralized system; and that a supervision should be exercised by the State, not leaving everything in the hands of those who carry on the work. Mr. Lowe, however, laid down another proposition, not generally accepted in this country, to the effect that it should be the duty of the Government to ascertain the amount of efficiency in the schools, and to render assistance in proportion to the results. With respect to the reform so greatly needed in the higher institutions, Mr. Lowe argued that their enormous endowments are, in reality, the property of the nation, and that the Government, as its representative, should emancipate them from their "present narrow application, so that the emoluments to be obtained for learning shall be impartially distributed among all the branches of human knowledge."

The discussion of this grave question across the ocean should have the effect of calling our own attention to it afresh. We do not need reform so much as extension. The whole South presents a vast and open field for the schoolmaster. The inexorable "logic of events" has suddenly placed the ballot in the hands of a race just released from the most debasing servitude, and the preservation of our institutions demands, in the language of Mr. Lowe, that these people "should be able, properly and intelligently, to discharge the duties entrusted to them."

OUR HONEST Democratic contemporary at Fifth and Chesnut streets, in its telegraphic despatches this morning in reference to the Pittsburg election, does not hesitate to alter the Associated Press despatch, so as to make it read:—"The *Democratic* candidates for Mayor, etc., were elected by nearly 3000 majority." The despatch, as sent by the Associated Press, read:—"The Workingmen's and Labor Reform candidates." But what matters it if truth be sacrificed in order that political capital may be manufactured? In Pittsburg there has been, for some time, three parties—the Republican, Democratic, and Labor Reform, the latter of which was composed of workingmen in the various foundries. At the late election the Republicans nominated a ticket, and the Labor Reform; but the Democrats, knowing their cause was hopeless, did not. By voting for the Labor movement they insured its success; but, in reality, the newly-elected officers are Republicans, but differ from the regular nominees on the question of the rights of the working classes. This is all of the Democratic (!) victory in Pittsburg.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Kansas—Her Position—The Great Central State—Her Climate—Hot Summers, Beautiful Falls and Winters—The Question of Drouths—Peculiarity of the Soil—Rain Enough.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1867.

Probably no State in the Union has been more thoroughly written about and talked about than Kansas; and yet I have uniformly found at the East that few people have any correct idea regarding the State, except in so far as relates to its political history, and even that is often greatly misapprehended. I shall devote this letter to some practical observations concerning the situation, soil, climate, productions, and resources of this great Central State. I call it a "Central" State because it comes more nearly to being in the centre of the country than any other member of the republic. Taking the parallel of 40° north latitude as the central parallel of the United States, and the east and west boundaries of Kansas are very nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, while its northern and southern boundaries are about the same distance respectively from the British possessions and the Gulf of Mexico. The State is situated between the 37th and 40th parallels of north latitude, and between 94½° and 102° of west longitude. The northern line of the State is in the exact latitude of Philadelphia, the southern is in that of Norfolk. Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Lawrence are situated in almost the same east and west line. The State, it will be seen, occupies about the same latitude as Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Its climate resembles that of the States mentioned, except that it is unmodified by mountain ranges, or by proximity to large bodies of water. I do not know a mountain or anything that could fairly be called a marsh in the whole State. I do not remember, during a residence of nearly ten years in it, or on its borders, to have seen a real *foggy* day. The air is very clear, dry, and bracing, the prevailing winds being from the South and Southwest. It used to be thought that on this account Kansas would be an eminently favorable country for persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. To a certain extent it may be so, but I have witnessed many cases of genuine consumption here, and lung fevers are a frequent form of disease, and sometimes of a fatal type. The country has not been settled for a sufficient length of time to allow of climatic influences revealing themselves in those born and brought up on the soil.

The summers here, as a rule, are very hot—more so, I think, than in the same latitude on the Atlantic slope. There is, however, a constant breeze blowing over the prairies, which goes far to mitigate the rigors of the heat; and the nights, even in midsummer, are almost always cool and pleasant. I once took a long trip through the southern portion of the State, in July, in an open buggy, with only an umbrella as a defense against the sun, and experienced no more inconvenience than I should have done in the East. There are times, however, when these prairie winds become a scourge. After a long spell of hot, dry weather, a hot wind sometimes springs up from the south or southwest, increasing in violence to a stiff gale, and resembling a blast from the open door of a furnace. Vegetation wilts and withers beneath it; all labor is suspended, and animal life is even sometimes endangered by it. The storm usually lasts for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. These occurrences, however, are rare. From 1857 to 1865 I knew of only two, one during the great drouth of 1860, and one in September, 1864.

The autumns are delightful, and frequently the beautiful fall weather prevails throughout a good portion of the winter. Nothing could be more beautiful, for instance, than the day upon which I write this letter. The sky is absolutely cloudless, and as brilliant as the far-famed skies of Italy. There is a gentle breeze from the south, and all kind of out-door labor can be performed as well as in October. I look out at the window, and behold carpenters working upon buildings, children playing in the yards, and if my vision reached to the country, I should see farmers ploughing in their fields. There was a flurry of snow here on Thanksgiving Day, followed by three or four disagreeable days, but aside from this episode, the weather has been most charming since September. I have known this kind of weather to last more than half the winter. In 1857-8 there was a succession of these warm, brilliant, cloudless days, from the 1st of December to the 23d of January. On the other hand, I have known some severe winter weather in Kansas, and in the winter of 1860-61 there was a heavy snow which remained on the ground for weeks. The cold here, as in all prairie countries, is very much intensified by the terrible, unbroken sweep of the winds. The thermometer, under such circumstances, will speedily run down to below zero, and I have known the Kansas river to freeze over in a single night. March and April are about the most disagreeable months in the year, being attended by almost constant high winds from the west, generally raw and chilly. The later spring is charming, with its affluence of flowers and its rich abundance of all kinds of vegetable life.

But is not Kansas subject to terrible drouths? is a question very frequently asked. The State has now been settled by white men for about fourteen years. During that period there has been but a single season in which there was any general failure of crops from dry weather. Missionaries who have lived with the Indians for thirty years, and the inhabitants of the Missouri border, who have known the country an equal length of time, unite in saying that that year was an exceptional one. There is probably, on an average, a smaller fall of rain in Kansas than in the States east of the Mississippi; but from my own observations, both at the East and the West, I am satisfied that with deep, careful tillage a farmer in Kansas will lose fewer crops from dry weather during a period of ten years than a farmer in Ohio or New York will. One reason for this is the deep retentive character of the soil here, which enables it to absorb and retain large quantities of water, and which is a safeguard both against wet weather and dry. The top soil is a rich black loam, underlaid by a porous black clay subsoil four or five feet in depth. Into this the water descends during heavy rains, and is held in reserve for the demands of the crops during dry weather. Even during the great drouth of 1860, the soil was moist a few inches below the surface and some farmers, who had ploughed their land to an extra depth, succeeded in raising a fair crop of corn, with almost literally no rain from the time of planting to that of harvest. With deep, thorough, subsoil culture the Kansas farmer may make himself almost independent of the weather. It must not be inferred, however, that the rain fall is slight here. The records kept by the Government authorities at Fort Leavenworth show that its nearly as large as that of the States east of the Mississippi. Last spring there was an excess of rain all through this section of the country, and the highest water I ever saw in the Kansas river was in August, 1858, caused by rain. Taking one year with another, there is as much rain here as the country needs.

I find that some of the topics prepared for this letter must be postponed for my next.

T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ PERFUME ON THE WIRES.—AS FAST as the telegraph is extended South, lightning messages for supplies of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" come flying over the wires. Never were a people more unanimous about anything than Americans of all sections in approving this staple perfume of the New World.—*Toledo Blade.*

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1867.

At a meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, December 9th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

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J. GILLINGHAM FELL.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,
HORACE BINNEY, JR.,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
MORTON McMICHAEL.
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GEORGE H. BOKER,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
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EDWARD BROWNING,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
JOHN P. VERREE,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY C. LEA,
SAUNDERS LEWIS.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 11 Secretary.

☞ A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. is this day declared by the WALLACE OIL COMPANY, payable on demand at their office, No. 319 WALNUT Street.

F. H. STEEL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 10, 1867. 11*

J. E. GOULD

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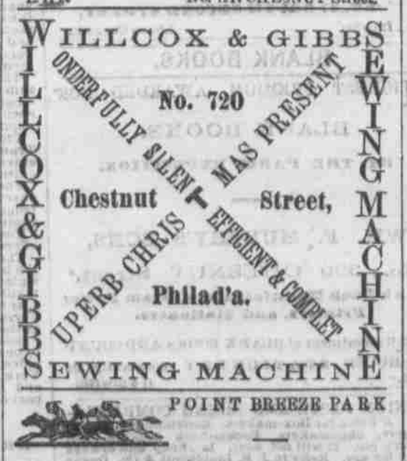

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November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
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REDUCTION.

AMERICAN CHROMO DEPOT.

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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

WHOLESALE
BUCK GLOVE
MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
11 20 wfmsm3p] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

REMOVAL OF A POPULAR MEDICAL DEPOT.

To chronicle the important changes which occur periodically in the world of business is at all times a pleasing task for the pen of the reporter, and the more when such changes have become requisite in order to afford facilities for a large and steadily increasing business. The removal of the well-known firm of Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, wholesale agents for all the patent and proprietary medicines, both in this country and Europe, is a case in point. These gentlemen have been engaged in their present occupation for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time they have passed unscathed through several periods of commercial disaster, and witnessed the downfall of many of their compeers, who, with less discretion, were unable to stem the adverse current. Their business has, from the starting point, been conducted with consummate ability, and affords a fair illustration of what may be accomplished by untiring energy and application. As time rolled on their trade steadily increased, until it assumed such proportions that the old location, No. 22 North Sixth street, became entirely inadequate for conducting it advantageously, hence a removal to more extended quarters was deemed expedient. They, therefore, leased the large five-storied iron structure, No. 602 Arch street, and having refitted it throughout with all the necessary fixtures and appointments, opened it for business about the first of the present month.

In addition to this, the old Warehouse, No. 21 N. Sixth street, will be retained and used as a storage room, and also for the packing and shipment of country orders. These facilities will obviate much of the delay that has heretofore occurred in shipping goods during busy seasons.

In securing such a fine architectural building as No. 602 Arch street, the firm have been particularly fortunate, as it is admirably adapted to their requirements. Having a front of 20 feet on Arch street, and extending about 100 feet to a circular skylight in the rear, it is large, with ample light and ventilation.

The stock comprises everything in the category of Patent Medicines, among which may be found an infinite variety of Bitters, Cordials, Syrups, Panaceas Lozenges, Pills, etc., etc., not omitting the celebrated Worm Confections of Dr. Holloway. These last have attained a world wide celebrity, and being very palatable, and easy to administer to children, have become immensely popular.

There are several other articles prepared only by this house, but our limited space will not permit of a description. To Southern and Western merchants, as well as to other wholesale buyers, the advantages of dealing at such a depot as the above will be seen at a glance. We therefore hazard nothing in saying that all who are in want of such merchandise will find it to their decided advantage to call at this leading establishment, as its proprietors now possess facilities for doing business unequalled by any house in this country.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE GRAND SECRET.—The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them, in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There are no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and ALL WILL BE WELL. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

GENERAL BUTLER says if a man's house is worth $10,000 to-day, with the national debt at $2,500,000,000, when the debt is reduced one-half then your house is worth $20,000; and *ergo*, if the debt is reduced to nothing, then your house is worth $2,500,000,000. These are big figures, because we are dealing with big things (the national debt and General Butler); but to come to small figures, we would say that a small sum will buy a winter suit of Clothes at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. One visit will convince.

NO POSTPONEMENT—DISTRIBUTION TO POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.—We are assured that the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among those who subscribe one dollar and upwards in aid of the Riverside Institute, will positively take place at the time announced. Shares for sale at No. 921 Chesnut street. A present guaranteed with each share.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.—Dr. J. H. Schenck will be at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, on Friday of this week, as professional engagements take him out of the city on Saturday.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergymen in a neighboring village had suffered for many years from an obstinate catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering, from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of Humphreys' Catarrh Specific No. 10, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and ere he had used an entire box, could consider himself entirely well.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 22 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marsh's Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 1020 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 607 Arch street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the special attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, To-morrow (Thursday) morning, December 12, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE best adapted light for making photographs is at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large picture, $1. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 c. 6 22*

THE CENTURY TOBACCO is without an equal; everybody says it, because everybody knows that it is the best production of its kind in the market. In every respect is a superior article; its quality is the finest, and its flavor unsurpassed. It is the only one of its kind that is universally purchased and used. Does a friendly neighbor ask the favor of a chew, he is at once handed a paper of Lorillard's Century, and no sooner tastes it than he declares it to be unequalled. But this is not the only feature of the "Century" tobacco:—Money—veritable Treasury notes—and *bona fide* national currency, is placed in these papers, and a buyer often finds himself possessed of not only a superior article of tobacco, but the means to buy hundreds of more papers. R. A. Van Schaick, No. 16 S. Front street has this valuable article for sale at wholesale and retail.

THERE is no business or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential, than in the drug business: nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is, therefore, to the interest of the public to carefully discriminate between the true and false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business as morals, "By their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Heimbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines, known as "Heimbold's Preparations," are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival.—*Daily Tribune, N. Y.*

CONCESSION TO CUSTOMERS.—
$2 Merino and Wool Underwear.
$2 Merino and Wool Underwear.
$2 Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

CARTON—DOWNER.—On the evening of the 29th October, by the Rev. G. W. Durborow, Mr. JAMES CARTON to Mrs. ELIZA S. DOWNER, both of this city.

CRAM—MASSON.—On the morning of the 10th instant, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, AMBROSE L. CRAM to ELIZA H., daughter of Charles H. Masson, all of this city.

CROOKS—HUHN.—On May 6th, by the Rev. Dr. R. R Beadle, WILLIAM C. CROOKS, M. D., to Miss LOUISE HUHN, daughter of John R. Huhn, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

RINGWALT—BROWN.—On Tuesday, 10th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Newton, assisted by Rev. R. Heber Newton, LANSING M. RINGWALT, of Cincinnati, and MARY JEFFRIES, daughter of George W. Brown, of this city.

DIED.

CLYDE.—On the morning of the 9th instant, MARGARET CLYDE, aged 44 years, relict of the late James Clyde.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the U. O. of P. Hagoreans, No. 1; Star of Liberty Association, I. O. O. F., No. 18, and the Radiant Star Lodge No. 1, A. L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 639 N. Seventeenth street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th instant.

GAW.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, JASON GAW, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 945 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GOELLER.—On the 10th instant, MARIA L., daughter of Philip and the late Frederica Goeller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 204 Monroe street, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Episcopal Church, for service and interment.

HARRINGTON.—On the 10th instant, ROBERT J. HARRINGTON, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 Gaskill street, above Third, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

McMAKIN.—On Monday, the 9th instant, Captain BENJAMIN McMAKIN, of pneumonia.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 504 Franklin street. Proceed to Trenton, via Kensington 11 o'clock A. M. train. Relatives and friends invited, without further notice.

THATCHER.—At Chester, Pa., on the afternoon of the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, LEWIS THATCHER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chester, Pa., at 8 o'clock, Friday morning. To proceed to Wilmington, Del.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—We have already announced the sudden and lamented death of Thomas W. Cattell, of Salem, N. J., father of Senator Cattell. This morning the funeral took place from his late residence, and was attended by a large concourse of mourning friends. Mr. Cattell died at the ripe age of seventy-six years, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Dr. Joseph Fithian, at Woodbury. When just entering upon manhood, Mr. Cattell commenced business in Salem, then a mere village, and for fifty years he continued it uninterruptedly and successfully, respected and honored by all who knew him. Besides the Senator and Mr. E. G. Cattell, of the mercantile firm of A. G. Cattell & Co., there are two sons in the ministry, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D., President of Lafayette College, Easton, and Rev. T. W. Cattell, Principal of the Edgehill School at Princeton, N. J.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Hugh McKeever was yesterday afternoon arrested, and committed by Recorder Eneu in default of $2500, on a charge of conspiracy and attempt to defraud. It is alleged that McKeever, and a woman named Agnes Sewart in his company, went about to various sewing machine establishments, and after renting machines and taking them away, never returned them or offered any equivalent acknowledgment for their use or appropriation. In this manner they fraudulently obtained, as alleged, two machines from a firm at Eighth and Walnut streets, valued at $200; one from A. F. Hamilton & Co., No. 701 Chesnut street, valued at $75; and one from the firm of McKean, Trimbell & Co., No. 724 Arch street. The woman nor machines have not been heard from, and McKeever is as silent as a mute as their whereabouts.

MRS. LANDER AS "LADY MACBETH."—On Friday evening a rare dramatic treat will be offered to our citizens. By special request of many of our most prominent men, Mrs. F. W. Lander, the accomplished delineator of high-toned classical tragedy, will that evening appear in her great role of "Lady Macbeth." A number of years have elapsed since the Philadelphia public has had an opportunity of witnessing a great actress in this, the most tragical of all Shakespeare's female characters, if we except Madame Ristori's recent personation of the part in Italian. It will be a fitting termination to the successful engagement which Mrs. Lander has filled during this week and last. We trust that there will not be a vacant seat in the house.

FALSE PRETENSES.—James Cliff was yesterday taken in custody at Dock and Spruce streets for obtaining money under false pretenses. He is a sailor, and in company with a brother tar named John Rechter, were seeing the sights, when the latter announced his intention of collecting $100 on a certificate in his possession. Cliff importuned him to let him collect it. Rechter did so. Cliff received the money and decamped. Alderman Morrow committed him in default of $1000 bail.

STEALING $400.—We recorded the other day the robbery of four hundred dollars from an old man, in a negro brothel in Cross alley, committed by an amazon colored woman, who almost suffocated the elderly gentleman with a pillow, and then took his pocket-book. Her name is Jane Reynolds, and with her spoils she left for Wilmington, Delaware. Officer Ewing arrested her there yesterday, and brought her to this city. Alderman Patchel committed her.

JERSEY FARMERS IN CUSTODY.—John Flanagan and Robert Spoons, two Jersey farmers, were arrested at Second and Market streets, charged by citizens with cruelty to the horses they were driving. It is alleged that the animals were attached to a heavily loaded wagon, and were doing their best to pull it up the hill at the place mentioned, when the men belabored them mercilessly with their whips. Alderman Hurley held each in $500 bail to answer.

A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.—A number of boys have been arrested at the wood-yard of the Germantown Railroad for stealing. It seems that the overseers, believing them destitute, allowed the boys to take their wheelbarrows into the yard, and fill them up with bark. Some of these precocious fellows filled the barrows up with hard wood and covered it with bark, thus breaking confidence and stealing. They were committed.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S HOME.—The lady managers of this useful charity are now holding a Fair at the Home, on Forty-first, above Market street. It will continue during this evening, and on Thursday, from 10 A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. The Market street cars pass the "Home" door.

AN OWNER is wanted for a push-cart at the Seventh District Police Station.

THE NATIONAL BASE-BALL CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning in the Chesnut Street Theatre. A very large delegation was present.

The Chairman addressed the Convention on the progress and improvement of the game and the financial condition of the Association. He stated that Mr. Cozzens, the former Treasurer, held $240 in his possession which belonged to the Association.

He offered some very valuable suggestions for the good of the Association. He proposed to create a sinking fund, and when the amount was sufficient, to send eighteen players to Europe to spread the national game; which was received with great applause.

The names of the Clubs were called, and a very large number of clubs responded. On the response of a delegate from Oregon, there was loud and continued applause, and general applause when the Athletic, National, Atlantic, and the principal clubs were called.

A delegate moved to strike out the name of Enterprise Club, as they have consolidated with the Excelsior.

A delegate moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes.

Dr. Jones, of the Excelsior, offered as an amendment that the President should strike out an error in section ten of the rules.

The Secretary opposed the motion, for by the adoption of it the Printing Committee would thereby have the error laid to their charge, and he was satisfied that they had made no mistake.

Dr. Jones stated that he was a member of the Committee on Rules, and on looking at the copy of rules he observed the letter R. opposite the section in debate almost erased, and a check placed over it. The original question being put it was carried.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee read their report, recommending a number of Clubs as members of the Association, and also recommending that no Club containing one or more colored members should be admitted in the Convention. On motion the report was adopted.

A delegate made a motion to elect the Clubs and State associations in a body, and there being no dissenting voice the Secretary was directed to enter their names on the roll as members. The applause being very loud and long, the President stated he desired that the members would refrain from any such demonstration, and should it occur in the gallery he would have it cleared. A member of one of the State conventions wished to know how many votes they were entitled to.

Mr. McDermott, of Illinois, moved a reconsideration of the rules under which several clubs were admitted which had not paid their dues.

After some discussion, the gentleman withdrew his motion.

A delegate from Wisconsin asked if it was necessary for members of State conventions to pay $2 before they should have a voice, which was decided in the affirmative.

A delegate moved to elect the Clubs that had been proposed informally. The reading of the names of the Clubs was called for and read, and after some debate all the Clubs reported on favorably by the Committee were elected unanimously.

A delegate moved that the members of the State Conventions be required to pay $2 as dues for each Club that they represent, and be entitled to a vote for each.

The delegate from Connecticut read a clause in the Constitution requiring the members of the State Convention to pay $2 for each Club belonging to the State Convention.

A motion to construe the clause to read, "requiring members to pay $2 for such Clubs as they represent," was carried.

The Secretary stated that he had found the duties of Secretaryship very arduous.

A delegate from New York moved that the reports of the officers be handed to the Printing Committee without reading. Carried.

A motion was made to reconsider. Lost.

Mr. Rogers, the Treasurer, stated that he desired to read his report. On motion to permit him to do so, the chairman stated it was necessary to call the yeas and nays. The Secretary asked for time before calling the roll to enable him to look over his paper, to learn how many votes each State Convention was entitled to. On motion, the request was granted. A motion was then made to take a recess of ten minutes, which was lost.

On motion, the Treasurer was unanimously permitted to read his report. He stated that Mr. Cozzens had not handed over his books and papers, and $240 was still due from him. The amount on hand after the amount of $240 held by Mr. Cozzens had been deducted, being asked, Mr. Rogers stated that it was not included in his report. (A voice, It is a sinking fund of the Association.)

A delegate then moved to present to Mr. Cozzens the amount due by him to the Association.

A motion was made to lay the same on the table. Carried.

The Treasurer requested that a committee of three be appointed to examine his accounts, which was granted.

Dr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported that it had been almost impossible for the Committee to meet together, as they lived so far apart; and last night was the first time that six members were able to meet, and they had been laboring since 10 o'clock last night till 6 this morning; and he asked for time, till 7 o'clock to-night. On motion, granted.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated that he found, on coming to the city, a paper had been handed to each member of the Convention, prejudging the action of that Committee.

A JOYFUL DEMONSTRATION.—It so happened that an individual named Henry Toland, residing in the vicinity of Cadwalader and Thompson streets, was again blessed as a father. This was a sufficient cause for a full day's rejoicing. So he knocked off from work, and got gloriously so-so, and equally demonstrative. Nearing his residence in an unsteadiness of manner highly censurable, he assaulted two ladies. Before much harm could be done, Toland found himself in custody. At a hearing of the case, Alderman Shoemaker committed him in $1000 bail to answer.

A SAD AND SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday the Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of a little girl named Ellen Sweeney, aged sixteen months, who suddenly fell dead while at play. She had a small stick in her hand containing a silverplated tack, with a broad head; after she had died the latter was missing. A post mortem examination made by Dr. Shapleigh, revealed the tack, which was found in the child's windpipe, completely closing the same.

A PROFESSIONAL TILL-TAPPER.—Yesterday James Watson was arrested for stealing $30 from the money-drawer of a grocery at Sixth and Pine streets. He had made a previous attempt to rob the drawer, but was frightened off. Alderman Morrow committed him, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

A PASTORAL CALL.—Last Monday evening, a meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church, lately under charge of Rev. Albert Barnes, and a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburg.

A REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—Last evening the Republican members of Councils met in caucus, and nominated Mr. J. A. Pugh, present Commissioner of Markets, to fill the position of Commissioner of City Property.

A PRESS CLUB MEETING will take place this afternoon, at their rooms. An Essay will be read by John F. McDevitt, Esq., with other papers and memorials. An interesting meeting will be had.

SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE CASES, CONTAINing four sizes of extra quality Needles, each in its proper partition, are a neat, useful, and not expensive gift for a lady. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS OF White's, Miller's, Robbin's, and Serrill's Patents, are for sale, with a variety of safe money-drawer Locks, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WOSTENHOLM'S AND OTHER CELEbrated makes of Pocket-Knives, and fine Scissors in cases, suitable for gifts, just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. FOURTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 8 17 6p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [48

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Wilmington at 7:20 A. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents. Chester, or Hook, 10 cts. [12 3 6t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm6p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 29

THIRD EDITION

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A joint resolution by Mr. Fessenden (Maine), to appoint a committee to consider the question of reducing the number of Congressional employes, was adopted.

The resolution directing all sums received from captured and abandoned property to be paid into the Treasury, with amendment by the committee proposing to punish as embezzlers all persons neglecting to pay the same was debated and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a petition from General Brisbane and thirty thousand colored citizens of Kentucky for impartial suffrage.

The Senate then took up Mr. Morrill's (Vt.) financial bill, upon which he spoke at length.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for further appropriations to supply the pension deficiency for the current year. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker stated that he had been requested to present the proceedings of a meeting held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Julian (Ind.), rising to a question of privilege, had read by the Clerk an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of December 9, analyzing the vote of the Indiana delegation on the impeachment question, and stating that the Indiana delegation had voted almost solidly for impeachment, in the belief that some future deed of the President would justify their course, etc.

The Speaker stated that he was unable to ascertain what question of privilege was involved in that.

Mr. Julian supposed that the question of privilege arose out of the statement of a correspondent, as to the motives of the action of the Indiana delegation.

The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege; and Mr. Julian then asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation on the subject, and unanimous consent was given.

Mr. Price (Iowa) asked Mr. Julian whether the correspondence was not written by one of the men, professing to be loyal, who were now security for Jeff. Davis, now running at large.

Mr. Julian said that it was probably as Mr. Price supposed, and added that he was not, however, certain about that fact. (Laughter and a general expression of enjoyment of the scene.)

Mr. Julian then proceeded to defend the vote of the Indiana delegation, and spoke of the President's capacity for evil, stating that he was a genius of depravity, and that his hoarded malignity could neither be fathomed nor exhausted.

While Mr. Julian was speaking he was interrupted by Mr Wood (N. Y.), who asked the Speaker, as a question of order, whether, under the promise to make a personal explanation, it was in order for a gentleman to go on and make a speech on the question of impeachment.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Wood that when the House, by unanimous consent, gave a member leave to make a personal explanation, it was very difficult for the chair to limit him.

Mr. Wood submitted that the gentleman should confine himself to the personal explanation, and added that gentlemen on his (Mr. Wood's) side of the House would avail themselves of the same kind of privilege.

To that remark the Speaker replied that that was a matter for the House, not the Speaker.

Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a copy of the report of John Miller, Special Revenue Agent, in reference to the inspection of oil in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Adopted.

Mr. Pruyn (N. Y.), rising to a personal explanation, referred to some interchange of compliments between himself and General Butler, last Monday, on the subject of the treaty with Russia for the cession of Alaska, and went over the prominent points of the question, contending that the President and the Senate had been by the Constitution made the treaty-making power of the Government, and that the House of Representatives had no authority to interfere to thwart the execution of a treaty.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked a similar privilege to that granted to Mr. Pruyn; but, as several others desired the like privilege, no objection was made.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.) asked five minutes to make a personal explanation, promising that his remarks would be entirely personal. On that condition unanimous consent was given.

Mr. Bromwell said that several of the country newspapers had been attacking him, but as the three hundred persons in this House exceeded the number of people who read such papers, he would not advertise them by referring to them by name. He had nothing to complain of in regard to the New York *Tribune*. No man in his District could be elected to Congress if he could not stand the New York *Tribune* and say nothing about it. (Laughter.) What he wanted to say was that after filibustering for two days in aid of the 57 men who sought to carry the vote of impeachment, himself and two other members had been published through the West as having dodged the vote on that occasion.

The Whisky Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The convention of those interested in the manufacture and sale of liquors reassembled at noon to-day, but without transacting any business of importance, adjourned till this evening, when the reports of the committees appointed yesterday will be heard. Many of the large grain distillers of the Northwest are represented by letter as well as in person, and the members present express themselves anxious that some amendment shall be adopted which will insure a thorough enforcement of the law. There was a full attendance this morning.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@104¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¼@105¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 101¼@101¼.
June and July 7-30s, 104⅝@105. Market dull and unsettled.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 95½; Canton Company, 46¾; Erie Railroad, 92¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 114½; Illinois Central, 133½; Cumberland preferred, 127¾; Missouri 6s, 96½; Hudson River, 133¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 104⅞; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 105; Seven-thirties, 106. Gold, 135¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Cotton flat and unsettled nominally at 25c. Flour quiet; high extra grades for shipping sold at $12@13; City Mills superfine, $9@10. Wheat dull, price weak; superfine is unchanged; medium grades have declined 3@5c. Corn steady for prime new yellow; sales at $1 20@1 23. Oats quiet; sales at 72@73cc. Rye firm at $1 60@1 65. Provisions quiet, with an active demand for bulk Shoulders at 9½@9¾c.

MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.

The Time and Place of Meeting of the Mississippi and Arkansas Conventions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following order, designating a day for the meeting of the Constitutional Conventions in Mississippi and Arkansas, was published by General Ord on the 6th instant:—

At the election held in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, commencing on the 5th day of November, 1867, and continuing until completed, to determine whether State Conventions should be held for the purpose of establishing Constitutions and civil Governments for those States loyal to the Union and for delegates thereto, a majority of the registered voters in each of the States having voted on the question of Convention, and the number of votes cast "For a Convention" in each State being a majority of all the votes cast therein on the question, the Conventions will be held as provided by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1867.

The hall of the House of Representatives in the State House at Jackson, Mississippi, and 11 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1868, are designated as the place and time for assembling of the Convention for the State of Mississippi. The hall of the House of Representatives in the State House at Little Rock, Arkansas, and 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1868, are designated as the place and time for the assembling of the Convention for the State of Arkansas.

Irregularities in the conduct of the election in certain precincts of the States composing the District having been reported to these headquarters, and the vote in those precincts having been suspended to await official investigation, render it impracticable to promulgate at the present time the lists of delegates elected to the respective State Conventions, as also the total vote in each State for and against a convention. The lists of delegates and the total vote will be published in general orders as soon as practicable after they are correctly ascertained.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. Milliken, Durfee, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cadiz.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, Trieste, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Gloucester, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Washington, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. R. Gallagher, Gallagher, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. R. Bartlett, Wiggans, Providence, Stanlokson & Co.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, New London, R. H. Powell.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Anna, Morrow, 19 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood and fustic to D. N. Wetsiar & Co.
Schr J. L. Mallory, Russell, 3 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr Surprise, Beem, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, from New York.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from New York.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Trenton.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Wilmington.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, from New London.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Barques Mystic Tie, from Philadelphia for Havre, and Garron, do. for Gibraltar, went to sea 8th inst. Barque E. A. Souder, from do. for Cork for orders, went out to-day. Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Ukraine, Melcher, hence for Antwerp, at Flushing 25th ult.
Brig Eurus, Yates, hence for Boston at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schrs J. Stroup, Crawford, and James Cunningham, Shaw, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, hence for Alexandria, was wrecked on Point Lookout and will prove a total loss.
Schr M. E. Libby, Libby, hence, at Portland 8th instant.
Schr R. Thomas, Arnold, hence for New London, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Arrived, steamship Etna, Bridgeman, from Liverpool.
Barque Bluenose, Bettle, from Antwerp.
Barque Stampede, Jewett, from Matanzas.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 7 fmw2m5p 1 N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL, NO. 1332 CHESNUT STREET, Southeast corner of Thirteenth. 12 10 1mrp

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

Papier Mache and Canton Tea Poys.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD, NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 wfmsmrp

BUSINESS EDUCATION A NECESSITY FOR EVERY YOUNG MAN.—A Course at THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, Under experienced scientific and practical accountants and teachers, is of more value to a young man than five years of ordinary experience without such preliminary instruction. In this institution the highest standard of excellence is maintained in every department, and in addition to its other claims to popular favor it is chartered by the State, and is the only school of the kind in the city authorized by law to grant diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit. The Commercial Course embraces
BOOK-KEEPING,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
CUSTOMS OF BUSINESS,
CORRESPONDENCE FORMS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY,
Together with incidental instruction in Business Affairs in general, and constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial school. 12 10 3t5p

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cig

BRITISH CEREMONIES AND COURT ETIQUETTE.

As a companion-picture to the "Inner Life of the British House of Commons," which appeared in the August number of the *Northern Monthly*, I now bring before the reader a few other reminiscences, which, as an illustration of state ceremonies, court etiquette, and that jealous regard for old fogyism still so religiously preserved by aristocratic England, will doubtless prove interesting on this side the Atlantic.

Foremost in my recollection, and by no means the least important, is the auspicious event by which the 25th day of January, 1858, has been rendered memorable in the annals of British history, namely, by the marriage of the Princess Royal. Now, be it know that the writer was wont to affect the ordinary costume of an ordinary member of the "fourth estate" in the nineteenth century; and when, on the morning of the memorable day in question, he found himself taking his customary French roll and coffee, clad in a blue cutaway coat, with stand-up collar, adorned with silver lace; when he gazed upon the silk inexpressibles that descended only to the knee; when he found his sitting position seriously incommoded by a toasting fork rapier attached to his side; and when, lastly, his glance wandered on a cocked hat uncommonly like the singular article of dress that covers the head of the Admiral in *Black-eyed Susan*, and who sits in judgment on the devoted "William," who "played the fiddle like an angel," he could not divest himself of the idea that he was either going to, or was returning from, one of those masquerades which M. Julien had made so famous. Still, the fact remained that he was going to the palace; and it was not without great mental perturbation that he surveyed his reflection in a glass, and confessed that the knee-breec—inexpressibles, and silk hose, and pumps were not unlike those of a footman, and that, in fact, the general make-up was by no means advantageous. However, nerved by a sense of public duty, he descended to the cab in waiting, and casting a stern glance at the grinning boy at the neighboring grocery, who muttered something about "O crickey!" and "calves!" was quickly driven off and deposited at the destination whence, with several others in similar ridiculous costumes, he at once proceeded to St. James' Palace.

Here all was courtly etiquette, and everybody was evidently trying to look extremely at ease, but sadly failed in the attempt; for even "Gold sticks in waiting" were excited by the occasion, and manifested evident signs of warmth, not to say moisture. After a close scrutiny of our respective credentials, we were in due time led by a variety of passages and corridors—some, through which portions of the procession were to pass, glittering in purple and gold; others, not to be honored by the presence of royalty, in a general condition of gloom, dirt, and damp—into the large room known as Queen Anne's.

It is 11 o'clock, and every seat is occupied, but a comparatively long period of suspense has yet to elapse. We seize the opportunity to admire the beauty of the scene presented. Tier above tier shine resplendent rows of the loveliest of England's daughters; diamonds sparkle with a reckless prodigality; "the wealth of Ormus and Ind" is lavished on dresses that in every hue and tint form a gorgeous *parterre* of prismatic splendor with chromatropic variations; rubies and emeralds, opals, sapphires, and barbaric pearls flash dazzling coruscations through a mingled mass of waving feathers, gauzy lace work, and costly fabrics of the finest looms, while above all gleams the transcendent radiance of a perfect galaxy of eyes, any one (or rather pair) of which would have eclipsed the fabled lustre of those of the most perfect houri in the paradise of Mohammed. To contrast with the bewildering beauty of the lovely occupants of the seats are the tall and statue-like forms of the Life-Guards, who stand motionless by the doorways; and, to crown the whole, the bright rays of a meridian sun shed unwonted splendor on the glorious scene. At length the "high nobility" are being conducted to their respective places in the Royal Chapel. The ministers, as they pass by, each in their ministerial uniform, naturally elicit various little comments—some favorable; some, and indeed a good many, the reverse. Clanricarde, as he marches past in stately dignity, draws forth smiles of peculiar import and significance from the entire assembly—a circumstance, perhaps, in some measure attributable to his calves, or rather his want of those requisites, but, doubtless, in a greater degree to the fact that at that very moment a memorial was being signed by the most exemplary men of the country against his appointment to office on the ground of immorality. Next came a knot of notables in the uniform of the Prussian diplomatic staff; but as they are generally mistaken for Prussian livery-servants, no one seems to notice them. Then several officers of the household troops, richly caparisoned; and then the door opens, and behold a postman in the post office livery is seen approaching. Such a merry sound of laughter now runs through the room that the postman, disconcerted, looks around; when, to the amazement of all, the features of the postman prove to be those of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, who had apparelled himself in the strange uniform of one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and a precious old brother he looks. At last the large doors leading to the Throne Room swing open, and lords and ladies, amid the rustle of thick silks and satins, stand erect to receive the Majesty of England. A slight pause, a whispering behind the half-opened portal, and forth trips a lady's maid, bearing a basket. A titter of disappointment, and the parties are re-seated. Another slight pause, and, without any announcement or ostentatious display, the Princess of Prussia, the mother of the bridegroom, attended by a group of Prussian and English nobles, enters the apartment and walks towards the Chapel Royal. The whole assembly rises and bows low as the Princess, a comely matron, makes one of those profound courtesies seldom seen elsewhere than on the stage. She passes on, and the company are for a few moments left to themselves. Then a distant sound of trumpets is heard, the doors are flung open, and forth issues the procession of her Majesty. Trumpeters and heralds lead the way, followed by a host of quaintly-dressed officials, strongly suggestive of Kean's theatrical spectacles, but are allowed to pass unnoticed, every eye being directed towards the sovereign, who now makes her appearance. On the entrance of the Queen, the waving plumes are bent low, and the assembly does silent homage to her Majesty. A graceful recognition of the deep respect thus manifested is given by the Queen, and slowly the procession moves on its way.

Immediately before the Queen is Lord Palmerston, bearing the sword of state. His lordship looks unusually jaunty. He glances around the assembly and then at the sword he carries, and then back again at the tiers of spectators, as if about to cry out "Halt!" and then and there perform the sword trick, or at least pull out a score or two yards of ribbon from his mouth, or go through some other slight performance, for the amusement of the lookers-on. His "getting up," too, is eminently suggestive of Professor Anderson, and altogether, he has a decided "hankey-pankey" appearance. Had he made a grimace, struck an attitude, and exclaimed:—"Here we is as we used to was," it would not in the least have caused surprise; and he actually seems to tear himself away from the assembled company, regretting that he couldn't do something funny, and as though it is only the fact of the Queen being close at his heels that keeps him in anything like order. Behind the Queen is a bevy of maids of honor, and, though it is not permitted to say that any lady can be homely, it cannot be denied that the Queen's maids of honor on this auspicious occasion might easily have been more beautiful. Possibly her Majesty thought it judicious to keep Albert out of the way of temptation. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, who walk with Lord Palmerston, are scarcely noticed—lost in the attractiveness of the juvenile Premier. Silver sticks in waiting and yeomen of the guard, in themselves a show when alone, bring up the rear, but are not seen, eclipsed by what has gone before. Scarcely more than a minute elapsed before another procession enters—that of the bridegroom; and here the Prussian uniforms and military splendor shine in all their glory. The young Prince appears serious and reserved, but acknowledges gracefully the salute given him by the company. He presents the appearance of a well-bred young man, quite self-possessed, but aware that something more serious than usual is going on.

The procession having passed, all is expectation for the arrival of the bride. The Lord Chamberlain having returned from the chapel, the tread of feet and the silvery blast of a trumpet is heard, and, preceded by one or two officers, comes the royal maiden in whose honor all the ceremonies are taking place. Now, the Princess is no beauty; indeed, she has had a narrow escape from being plain; she is, moreover, not well developed for her age, and, clad in bridal garments, leaning heavily on her father, her eyes are red with recent weeping, and her whole appearance that of sorrow and dejection, it is impossible not to feel that the marriage of such a child is scacely proper, and that she herself is being made a sacrifice to the prejudices of rank and station. Timidly she returns the salutation that greets her entrance, and, without pausing or delay, the *cortège* passes on. Behind the Princess walks the King of the Belgians, an old man, who must have well remembered the occasion when he himself, a comparatively poor man, had wedded England's royal daughter, whose early and mysterious death caused so much national sorrow and regret. The associations recalled by his presence are rather painful than otherwise, and, the procession having passed into the chapel, all traces of mirth have disappeared, and the sombre silence is for a time unbroken. Anon is heard in the distance the swelling peal of the organ and the voices of choristers singing the chorale which commences the service. Again all is silence, and, of the events that ensue, the highest aristocracy and those who form the prominent part of the procession are alone the witnesses.

The scene, as described, was most affecting. In a voice so low and trembling as to be almost inaudible the royal maiden made the customary responses to the service, her agitation being so great that it was feared she would faint and fall, and more than one hand was raised to go to her assistance, when, by a great effort, she mastered her feelings and proceeded with the service; but no sooner was it concluded than, with a gush of tears, she threw herself on her mother's bosom, and, for a moment, the courtly splendor, the royal pageantry, the etiquette of state, were all forgotten in the deep emotion of the girl, about to be taken, perhaps forever, from her mother's home.

The magnificent hallelujah chorus announces to the outsiders the conclusion of the ceremony. The music changes, and the Wedding March is the signal for the formation of the procession, which now moves towards the throne room. The cannon in the park thunder forth a salute, and a hum of many voices breaks upon the ear. A brief pause, and the roll of carriages, amid the loud shouts of the populace, intimate the departure of the royal *cortège*, and the marriage of the Princess Royal of England becomes an event of the past.

Not so imposing as the ceremony above described, but still of interest, is the ceremony of conferring the honor of knighthood. The privilege of witnessing the exercise of this prerogative of the Crown was afforded the writer, during the visit of Queen Victoria to Birmingham, the metropolis of the midland counties, in the summer of 1865, and on the occasion of the inauguration of Aston Hall and grounds as a museum and park for the people.

Few of the ancient baronial mansions of England possess more historic interest than Aston Hall, at one period the residence of the immortal Watt, by whom was awakened the wondrous power of steam. During the memorable struggle which convulsed the kingdom in the days of Cromwell, the unfortunate Charles I sought refuge there, and shared the hospitality of its then owner, Sir Thomas Holte. The loyal old baronet received the King with befitting honors; but the Parliamentarians, hearing of the King's stay at the Hall, mustered in strong force and attacked the mansion, whose walls still bear the marks of the cannonading. It is recorded that for nearly three days the inmates gallantly withstood the assault. At length, worn out, they were compelled to surrender. The fine old Hall was ruthlessly plundered by the besiegers, the family papers scattered to the winds, and the owner made a prisoner. More than two centuries have passed away, and how changed the scene! Another monarch visits the old mansion, not, however, as a temporary asylum, but to dignify with her presence its inauguration to the people. Thousands now press forward to the old Hall, not in antagonism to a sovereign fleeing from his subjects, but to welcome the presence of a well-beloved Queen. To describe, however, the various associations connected with this time-honored edifice, or the numerous attractions presented in my passage from one fairy scene to another along this royal route, is not my purpose; so, with the reader's permission, we will at once transfer ourselves to the Town-Hall, in order to witness "the worshipful, the Mayor of Birmingham," John Radcliffe, receiving, at the hands of his sovereign, the honor of knighthood.

A dais with an exotic front, and approached by three steps richly carpeted, has been erected for the occasion, in the central space immediately beneath the organ gallery. It is protected by a canopy of the most gorgeous description, supported by massive rich trusses in the form of scrolls, and elaborately gilt. The curtains are of costly purple velvet and hang in graceful profusion, the apex of the structure being surmounted by plumes of ostrich feathers. Supported by two emblematic figures is a beautifully wrought shield, bearing the letter "V," above which is a regal crown in crimson and gold. The royal standard and the flags of all nations in alliance with England are grouped at the back of the canopy, which is lined with rich white silk, whereupon the royal arms are richly emblazoned. Three chairs are placed upon the dais, that intended for the Queen being profusely gilt, and covered with gold embroidery upon a crimson ground, and displaying the royal arms. On either side of the dais, and completely filling the space to the galleries, a profusion of exotics and the choicest plants send forth their refreshing perfumes, and nature and art are thus so charmingly allied that neither seems to suffer from the union.

The Hall is filled with the privileged spectators. The Aldermen and members of the Town Council have taken their respective positions near the throne, and now—preceded by the Mayor and Town Clerk, who, as they walk backward, bowing and scraping at every step, present an appearance extremely ludicrous—the Queen and the Prince Consort advance arm in arm, midst breathless silence, along the richly-carpeted aisle.

Immediately on her Majesty ascending the throne, the great organ peals forth the National Anthem, and the voices of an efficient choir resound throughout the spacious Hall with thrilling effect. The anthem concluded, the Town Clerk, attired in the usual black court-dress, and wearing his official silk robe, steps ferward, and, after a profound obeisance, proceeds to read the address of the corporation. This over, his worship, the Mayor—in ordinary court costume, minus the sword, a state robe of scarlet cloth trimmed with black velvet and sable, and covered with chevrons of gold lace, presenting a *tout ensemble* strongly suggestive of the old sycophant "Polonius" in the play of *Hamlet*—receives the document from the Town Clerk; and advancing to the foot of the throne, and kneeling on one knee, presents it to the Queen. Her Majesty gracefully responds amidst the profoundest silence, whereupon, at the instance of the Secretary of State, his worship again falls on his knee, and the Queen, receiving, at her command, a sword from the officer in waiting, taps therewith the prostrate form before her, first on the right shoulder and then on the left, while at the same time pronouncing in harlequin fashion the magic words, "Rise, Sir John!"—a command which the venerable recipient of royal favor obeys with marvellous alacrity, and in a manner striking indicative of Pantaloon in the pantomime. A smile of evident satisfaction plays over his countenance at the happy thought of his sudden transformation from an unsophisticated burgess into a veritable "Knight of the Shire," and, bending low, he acknowledges with silent gratitude the boon bestowed upon him.

The members of the corporation and other officials are now severally presented to their sovereign by the newly fledged knight. The organ again peals forth the National Anthem, and the ceremony is completed.

It is impossible within the limits of a single article to touch upon the many state forms and ceremonials which crowd upon my memory as peculiar to monarchical England, and I must, therefore, rest contented for the present with a slight retrospective view of the opening of Parliament by the Queen, which may be regarded as the Londoner's grand opportunity for seeing Majesty in all the pomp of state. To hear the royal speech is a privilege accorded to but few, and, therefore, the next best thing is to peep at the royal procession on its passage from the palace to the House of Peers.

The Queen is not expected to reach the House before two o'clock P. M., but from early morn the great "unwashed" have been afoot; and from remote Stepney, the wastes of Wapping, and the far distant regions of Stratford and Hornsey, come pouring a steady current of sight-seers, who proceeded at once to take possession of every point where a glance of the royal *cortège* can be obtained.

By eleven the Royal Park and every available space along the route is crowded. Every tree bears its living load; the palisading furnishing standing-places for a long row of adventurers, who run the risk of being at every moment impaled on its spikes rather than not see the show; and as the time passes, and the crowd becomes denser and more dense, men with planks, tubs, stools, chairs, and crazy benches make impromptu scaffoldings for such of the lieges as choose to pay the demanded sixpence or shilling for their temporary tenure of its creaky space. Still onwards flows the human tide, which by this time has changed its character. Instead of corduroy and cotton dresses, broadcloth, and crinoline are now predominant. Scaffolding stands rapidly rise in value; half-crowns are demanded, and corduroy sells its envied position to "Sydenham pants" and "Noah's Ark coats" at a goodly premium. The crowd is now immense; it is "boundless, endless, and sublime," and is withal good-tempered, jocular, and at times disposed to harmony—the latter disposition showing itself in assertions, more patriotic than musical, that "Brittannia's the pride of the h'ocean," and that consequently three cheers are required for the red, white, and blue; or otherwise breaking out in declarations of instant readiness to lie down and at once expire for the sake of "Bonny Annie Laurie."

At half-past 12, a detachment of Life-Guards, in full state uniform, arrive, and form in couples in front of the curb-stones along the route, behind which the spectators, who have hitherto been held back by numerous relays of police, have now the two-fold opportunity of scrutinizing the colossal forms and well-appointed accoutrements of the "heavy cavalry," and of having at the same time their respective feet trodden into pulp by the cumbrous hoofs of the chargers.

Let the reader suppose that we have sought for and obtained an eligible site, adjacent to the Parliament Houses. There is nearly an hour to elapse ere the object of our visit is attained. The people are treading on each other's corns, but there is very little ill-humor notwithstanding. Jokes are freely indulged in, and for the most part partake of the conventional forms of the House. "I move," says one, "that Mr. Policeman do stand h'out of the way." "I beg to second the motion," cries another. "The h'ayes 'av it," shouts a third, "and we'll 'av the sergeant-at-h'arms in if 'e don't h'obey."

Of course the policemen don't laugh—no one ever saw a policeman on duty laugh. A carriage passes, with an elderly lady the sole occupant. "I wonder," exclaims a wag in front of us, "how much that 'ere lady would give me a year to ride at 'er side; I'm h'open to a h'offer! Now's 'er time! going at a great sacrifice!" Another vehicle follows, containing a corpulent old gentleman. "Oh! that's 'er 'usband," dryly observes the previous speaker. "What! a-going apart from his wife?" inquires a lady with spectacles and a large umbrella. "Yes, ma'am; that's the fashionable way of living now. 'Usbands and wives don't see h'each h'other h'oftener than they can 'elp." Whereupon the inquisitive old lady with the umbrella turns away with a sigh, and declares that she don't know "what the country's a-coming to." By this time the excitement, that has been gradually waking up, becomes intense, and the vast crowd surges and vibrates, and pushes, and struggles until it is one seething mass of perspiration and impatience.

The words now run round, "They're coming." Presently a horseman, who, it is clear to all, is a trumpeter, appears in sight, but the indescribably costumed individual who accompanies him is evidently a marvel to that large portion of the crowd whose fluffy hats betoken them to be from the provinces. This is a herald, and, having done his share in exciting the risibility of the cockneys and the awe of the country-folk, who take him to be at least a Soldan or a Caliph, he passes on, and all eyes are now directed to the approaching train of carriages, each drawn by six horses, and containing the royal household. The last of these has passed, and now comes a pause. The Queen is at hand. Along the balconies and from the windows handkerchiefs are fluttering, hats waving, and thousands of throats are shouting loud "huzzas." A detachment of picked body-guards slowly ride by, and are followed by the "beef-eaters" in their ludicrously quaint Elizabethan costumes; and lo! the eight cream-colored steeds upon whom devolves the honor of conducting the Majesty of England are in sight. With costly purple trappings, these magnificent animals stalk proudly along, as if conscious of the high duty intrusted to them. At the head of each, on either side, walks a groom in powdered wig and scarlet livery, and now the gorgeous state carriage of crystal and gold is before us. The Queen, seated on the right of the Prince-Consort, and wearing a coronet, looks young and happy. Little dreaming of the bereavement which in a few short years she is doomed to suffer, her Majesty bows from side to side, and smiles, as she passes, at some observation just made to her by one of her ladies of honor; but no one seems to know or care who *she* may be. The Queen is the great object of attraction, and, seeing her, the spectators are satisfied.

The crowd now breaks up, but soon again reforms, in order to once more feast its eyes upon the fairy-like procession as it returns amid renewed plaudits to Buckingham Palace. Itinerant newsvenders already shout out, in every direction, "The Queen's Speech," and numberless ballad-singers croak forth their doggerel rhymes, of which the following is a literal specimen:—

"Now, you blooming lasses fine,
Slip on your crino*line*,
And away all the sunny sights to see.
There's the Queen and Albert gay,
And the soldiers, too, huzza!
You're invited by her Majesty to tea."

The Queen is subsequently represented as having addressed the Premier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in this wise:—

"Now Palmerston, said she,
Only listen unto me;
And, Russell, I shall look on you with scorn,
Unless you set to work
In earnest, like a Turk,
And grant a right down stunning good reform."

Amid the din of this and such like balderdash, John Bull, however he may groan under the weight of heavy taxation and aristocratic influence, wends his way homeward in the belief that England is the greatest nation on the habitable globe, and in evident delight at having witnessed that most gorgeous and imposing of pageants—the Queen's procession to open Parliament.—*Northern Monthly.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS,
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 17 grp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.....$20,000
President—WHILL D. HAHEMANN 11 16 1m

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.
NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.
NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 40 cents.
CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
2 10 12] No. 116 South SECOND Street.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $16 to $225.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,268.

Capital.....$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus.....1,009,765·10
Premiums.....1,179,596·90

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9314·23. INCOME FOR 1867, $560,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, William S. Grant,

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 2

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
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Ambrose White, William Cumming,
Richard D. Wood, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain, John P. White,
John Mason, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
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Thomas MacKellar, N. S. Lawrence,
John Sappiee, Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn, Henry F. Keasey,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President. JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.
2 22 fmw]

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER..$1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

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Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstusm] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY, WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES P. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 6 20

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's.....$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....124,450·00
50,000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes.....52,562·50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....110,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax).....133,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....61,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....25,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cents. Loan.....18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....4,270·00
15,000 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia).....15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....201,900·00
$1,161,400 par. Market value $1,102,802·50
Cost $1,089,079 26.
Real Estate.....36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made.....219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....43,334·36
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $500·00 Estimated value.....3,017·00
Cash in Bank.....$103,017·10
Cash in Drawer.....298 52
103,315·62
$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig, James B. McFarland
Edward Darlington, Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Ballett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper, George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade, A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel, D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 19 31

NOTICE.

To Persons Intending to Effect
INSURANCE UPON THEIR LIVES,
THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offers inducements equal to any other Company, and superior to many.
The return premium has averaged larger than most of the other Companies.
The insured participate EVERY YEAR in the division of surplus, while in some companies no return is ever given for the first year's premium.

All the Surplus Belongs to the Insured!

There being no Stockholders to claim a share.
The security is ample. The assets are well and safely invested, and in proportion to the amount of liability.

INSURE NOW!

ALL POLICIES ISSUED PREVIOUS TO FIRST JANUARY WILL SHARE IN THE JANUARY DIVISION.

ASSETS.....$1,800,000.

Losses Paid Promptly.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
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JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 12 9mw18t

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11] PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

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U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1y

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

BY ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

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AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsam

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with Inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 768.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

12 5 10t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of THOMAS MEGEAR, Trustee of estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 141 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

12 6 fmw5t*

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA ..... Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON ..... Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday, January 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	110	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y. Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

12 3 3m

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 823 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc., etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1]

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 113 4 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawisa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7:05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accomodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Downingtown at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 3:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 4:55 A. M. and 9:10 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 11:15 A. M., and 5:00 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 6:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12:45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of I. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accomodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:35 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 5¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1·6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 8, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 8·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, and 11·08 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9¼, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·40, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 10½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 8½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
1 1]

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harrisville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate stations.

At 12:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harisville, take stage at Abington.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M. 2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 9:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:10 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within one square of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1] No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·50

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:1 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:20 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. for Bristol.

November 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle only.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:20 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 4:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8]

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:35 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:35 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11:15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:45 P. M., and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M.,

Chinese Examinations.

The *News Letter*, an American paper, which has just been started at Shanghae, thus describes a remarkable literary examination which is held in the Celestial Empire:—

The examination of candidates for Kyu-zhun, or the degree of A. M., in the province of Kiang-pan, was held at Mankin, at the Koong Yuen, in the Chinese 8th moon, from the 8th to the 16th day. The number in attendance was sixteen thousand, and the examinations were conducted with closed doors by a literary chancellor named Lieu, assisted by a vice-chancellor named Woug, both of whom were sent down from Pekin. The names and number of the successful candidates have not transpired at this date. The number, however, it is said, will not exceed 200. The most remarkable circumstances connected with the examination are the following:—

There was an old man aged 103 years, accompanied by his son, aged 80, his grandson of 50, and the great grandson of 20 years—the two former of whom, according to Chinese precedent, will attain at least to an honorary degree. The second most remarkable fact was the large number of deaths that occurred in the stalls, amounting to seventy. As the doors were closed and sealed, their bodies were passed over the wall, and coffins and other expenses of burial provided by the mandarins. It is worthy of note, as showing the *status* of the Government Anglo-Chinese school at Shanghae, under the charge of the Rev. Young J. Allen, of the American Methodist Mission, that six out of the ten in the first class of that school also went up as candidates for the degree of A. M.

Horrible Sport.

M. Jules Richard, writing to the Paris *Figaro*, ascribes the death of Mr. Julian Watts-Russell, of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire, who fell as a volunteer in the Pope's army at the battle of Montana, to another Englishman, who was fighting on the Garibaldian side. The writer says:—"Amongst the originalities of this last campaign, I have learned one which deserves to be embalmed in history. An Englishman follows the Garibaldian forces. He is armed with a rifle of excessively long range, and made expressly for long shots; to this weapon is fitted a small telescope, and a reflecting mirror permits our Englishman to sweep the country to a distance of one thousand eight hundred yards. Comfortably installed on a height, out of reach of the enemy's shot, he picks off his men in an artistic manner, just as a sportsman shoots down larks. This sanguinary eccentric keeps a sporting book, in which he jots down the exact circumstances of every homicide he commits. He has no political opinions; he is a simple slayer of men; but, as no regular army would permit such 'sporting,' he attaches himself to the irregular Garibaldian bands. From the position he occupied at Montana, here is every reason to believe that it was he that killed young Julian (Watts) Russell, of whom I spoke in my last letter."

WESTON.—Dan Rice is out in a card in a Cleveland paper, in which he says:—"As an evidence that I deem him (Weston) both honest and able to do even better than the conditions of his match required, I will wager $50,000, $10,000 to go to Weston if he wins, and the balance to be donated by the winner to any public charity, that he can walk one hundred miles in twenty-three consecutive ours."

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

12 1 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 10 2w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, CHARLES MACALESTER, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 6 tfmwfrp N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE"

THACKERAY'S WORKS.

PENDENNIS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.

NEWCOMES SELLING AT 50 CENTS.

Everything in our Line either at Wholesale or Less than Cost.

Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

12 7 NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

PRAYER BOOKS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

FOR SALE BY

MRS. J. HAMILTON THOMAS,

11 30 2m* NO. 1344 CHESNUT STREET.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

Indian Peace Commission.

Interview Between Baron Gerolt and Secretary McCulloch.

The Whisky Interest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Visitors to the White House.

Representative Samuel J. Randall, State Senator William McCandless, and several other Democratic politicians of Philadelphia, were at the White House this A. M., fixing up the disposal of patronage.

The Whisky Interest.

The whisky men here seem divided as to what measures to recommend to Congress, and it looks as if the whole movement on their part would end in a fizzle. Some of the most important dealers will go home this afternoon, and among them several from Philadelphia.

The Indian Peace Commission.

The Indian Commissioners held a meeting this morning, and selected General Sherman to prepare their report to Congress. General Harney was present as one of the members.

There is a large delegation of Friends here, representing the different yearly meetings, who have been urging upon the Commission the propriety of recommending to Congress the adoption of a more conciliatory and kinder policy towards the Indians.

Prussia and the United States.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, had a long confidential interview this morning with Secretary McCulloch, and the curious are much exercised to know what the conference was about.

Greeley and Chase.

Horace Greeley arrived this morning, to consult with Chase on the political situation.

Mr. Theaker's Place.

In case Commissioner Theaker can be induced to resign, the President will probably appoint Alfred B. Ely, the well-known patent lawyer of Boston, who served on the staff of General Bonham during the war, to the position of Commissioner.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Fenian Demonstration Forbidden.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The demonstration proposed by the Fenians to take place in this city on Sunday next, has been peremptorily forbidden by the authorities, who are fearful of the consequences of so violent an expression of ill feeling towards the Government.

The Chinese Rebellion.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Late Shanghae despatches mention a new and more serious outbreak in the province of Old Chihli, near Pekin. At the last accounts the rebels were marching on the capital.

The National Union Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The National Union Republican Committee met to-day at Willard's Hotel. Twenty-two members were present. The 2d day of May next was fixed as the time for holding the National Convention. At this hour the Committee is engaged in discussing a proper place for the meeting.

LATER.

The Committee have decided upon Chicago for the meeting of the next Convention.

From the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A telegraphic despatch from Thomas Savage, Acting Consul-General at Havana, dated Dec. 10, says he learns from the Consul at Jamaica that the earthquakes at St. Thomas, Tortola, and St. Croix began on the 18th and continued until the 20th of November. The destruction of life and property was very great. The United States steamer De Soto was washed into the harbor bottom upwards. Her crew were saved. The United States steamer Monongahela was thrown into the middle of the town of St. Croix. Admiral Palmer had arrived at Havana.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 9 30 2m

HOLIDAY GOODS.

1867. "CHRISTMAS." 1867.

The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.

With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their

NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,

ESPECIALLY FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

UMBRELLAS!

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A Full Assortment Now Ready.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

12 7 15trp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $50.

Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of

NEW GAMES, ETC.

1868. DIARIES. 1868.

R. HOSKINS & CO,
Stationers and Engravers,
129 11? 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed;—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
$20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
$100 and upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100.....TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $300.....THREE PER CENT
$300 and over.....FOUR PER CENT.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 9, TO SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

At Still Further Reductions in Prices.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

ENGLISH HOSIERY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SKATING GAITERS,
SKATING JACKETS,
AND FANCY HOSIERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, imported expressly for same

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT REDUCED PRICES. [12 9 mw 3t

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,

Will open this morning, from Auction,

Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c., 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·65.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1·50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $2, and $3.
Velvet Rugs Sheep-skin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.

CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.

All-wool Blankets, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $3.
Comfortables, $2; Coverlets, $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 37, 40, and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.

Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4 mw 6t

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 10 1 1m

DRY GOODS.

COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE SEASON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

VERY GREAT VALUE

FOR

VERY LITTLE MONEY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

928 ARCH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S.

EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Immense Reduction in Prices.

1867. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

SPLENDID CASHMERE ROBES.

10 9 1m(s.m.) EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

FOR

LADIES' DRESSES

AND SUITS,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning the Last Case Remaining on hand of

VOGEL'S LEITER C

FRENCH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW POPULAR SHADES OF COLORS, 12 2mwfim

AT 87½ CENTS PER YARD—FORMER PRICE, $1 25.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Handsome Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Glove-Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Sets, Ink Stands, Cigar Temples, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands.
1000 Velvet Purses, 28, 31 37½, 40 and 50 cents.
Berlin Wire Purses, 50, 65, 75, and 80 cents.
A large lot of Portemonnaies, 25, 31, 35, 45, 50, 65, 75, 85, 95, and $1.
500 Lace Handkerchiefs, 40, 50, 83, 87½, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75 $2, and $2·25.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 44, 50, 87½, and $1·50.
A large lot of Ladies' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, 25, 31, 40, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 69, and 75 cents.
Ladies' Tucked Hem-Stitch Handkerchiefs, 33, 38, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, and 75 cents.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 31 38, 44, 50, and 60 cents.
Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, 44, 50, 56, 65, 75, 87, $1, and $1 25.
Children's Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 25 cents.
Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 12½ c. etc.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 50, 56 62, and 75 cents.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 38, 50, 56, 75, 80, and $1.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves, Lined, best quality.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Bargains in All-wool and Domestic Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels, bleached and unbleached.
Canton Flannels, Muslins, Calicoes, and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,

9 21 smwfJ1] N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

HENRY'S,

12 6 fmw6t NO. 16 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

CARD.—We are now receiving direct from our Paris house a large and elegant assortment of Gilt and Bronze Clocks, Candelabras, Vases, Parisian Fancy Goods, Etc. Etc., all of which have been made by the leading manufacturers of Paris, and will be offered at Public Sale in the course of a few days. The assortment of Extra Fine Gilt Clocks and Candelabras, Groups, and Statuettes, will be the largest ever heretofore offered.

VITI BROTHERS,

(Late Vito Viti & Sons,)

Importers,

No. 149 S. FRONT St.,

12 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.